

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 4

OUTSIDERS BUYING UP GERMAN GOODS AS MARK DECLINES

Complaint Is That Influx of Foreign Purchasers Makes It Difficult for German People to Buy Their Share of Goods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The "buying up" of Germany, as the German newspapers somewhat loosely call the large purchases of German goods now being made throughout the country by foreigners eager to benefit from the favorable economic situation created for them by the fall of the mark, has become the absorbing topic of the hour here. It is complained that foreigners are flocking into Germany—especially from France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland—in order to buy German goods in needlessly large quantities, and that, as a result, shops and stores are being rapidly emptied, while prices are bound to rise so high as to put many articles beyond the reach of the purses of the native population.

Various measures to check this "plundering" of Germany by the foreigner have been suggested or are actually being put into force. A more rigid customs examination now takes place at the various frontier stations, and German diplomatic and consular representatives abroad have been instructed to be less ready than hitherto to give visas to business men and others anxious to visit Germany. The President of the Rhine Provinces—where allied troops are buying up German wares in large quantities—has moreover issued a governmental decree in which he instructs shopkeepers to refuse to sell goods to foreigners during the next few weeks except under certain specified conditions. In other centers it is proposed to charge foreigners higher prices for goods than those demanded from the German purchasers.

Purchasers Swarm Over Border

The thrifty Dutch provide the largest contingent of the invaders now flocking into Germany across the various frontiers. Since the slump in the German mark began, Dutch buyers—housewives as well as commercial travelers—have been rushing into Germany in thousands, and not content with making purchases in the townships adjoining the Dutch frontier, have wandered into the center of Germany everywhere making big purchases. "Crowded with parcels," writes an eyewitness, "these Dutch invaders return home in thousands on foot, in motor cars or on carts, happy in the fact that, thanks to the depreciated German currency, they have been able to buy goods at one-fifth of the price they would have to pay in their own country. The traffic takes place day and night, whole carloads of goods thus passing out of Germany."

In Mainz, the headquarters of the French army of occupation, real signs of the shops by foreigners eager to benefit by the favorable exchange, and Germans anxious lest by deferring making their purchases they will find no goods left for them to buy are daily witnessed. German peasants are reported to be flocking in hundreds to this town in order to buy clothes, shoes and other goods. "The shops," declares another eyewitness, "are being rapidly emptied and the assistants find it difficult to cope with the demands made on them. Townspeople are concentrating on the purchase of foodstuffs, and so great has been the crush at some shops that customers are still clamoring to be served long after the official closing hours have been passed."

Germans Buy Up Much Stock

The raid on the shops by the well-to-do has caused great bitterness among the poor of Mainz, a sentiment which, as can readily be imagined, the local Socialists are exploiting to the utmost. In the township of Trier, near the Luxembourg frontier, similar scenes have occasioned the intervention alike of the local authorities and the local chamber of commerce. The proposal that every Luxemburger who crosses into Germany should pay a substantial sum for the necessary visa in Belgian francs has been made and is likely to be adopted. As indicated, curiously enough, the "buying up" of Germany, although carried on in the main by foreigners, is also the work of Germans. In Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and other centers, local housewives—anticipating that the fall of the mark will lead to what are known as "Austrian conditions" in Germany—are also taking part in the "run" on the shops.

In Hamburg the stampede to the shops has assumed during recent times formidable proportions. Special trains carrying peasants arrive throughout the day, while the local townspeople have likewise joined in the clamor for goods. Linen, blankets and kitchen articles are most sought after, and so great has been the rush that some of the shops have had to close their doors in the afternoon in order to relieve their assistants. In the boot and shoe stores stocks have been almost sold out in Hamburg.

As might have been expected, the grave economic problems which the "run" on the shops is likely to create

IN THE NEAR FUTURE IS CAUSING GREAT ANXIETY IN THE GERMAN PRESS. IN AN ARTICLE HEADED "THE PLUNDERERS," THE "HAMBURGER ZEITUNG" DENOUNCES THE FOREIGNERS WHO (IT SAYS) ARE EXPLOITING GERMANY'S MISERY BY BUYING UP GERMAN GOODS.

In the big stores of Hamburg," continues the newspaper mentioned, "thousands of foreigners laden with German banknotes are to be daily encountered. They speak Swedish, Dutch, French, English, or any language except German. These plundering foreigners, many of whom are attached to the diplomatic missions, find in Germany now a veritable economic paradise. We know a Dutch lady who in the time from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon went from shop to shop buying up goods to the value of 20,000 marks, including a new costume for her maid much better cut and of better material than any costume which is now worn by the wife of a German banker. Hugo Stinnes' organ, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," also professes alarm at the situation which has arisen through the "buying up" of Germany, although it uses language less violent than that of the Hamburg newspaper quoted.

"The buying-up periods which Germany previously traversed," says this newspaper, "were as nothing compared with the present. In the West and South, thousands of citizens of countries with better exchanges are flocking into Germany and are buying up German goods, thus depriving Germans of the wide choice of goods to which they are entitled and incidentally sending up prices." Mr. Stinnes' organ regretfully admits that police decrees, as the prohibition of the sale of goods to foreigners by shopkeepers, are hardly likely to improve the situation permanently. It points out that in Berlin many profiteers are buying up goods at the present comparatively low prices in order to resell them later in the year at a much higher figure, and calls on the authorities to intervene to stop the scandalous promptly and as vigorously as possible.

RAIL WAGE CUT DECLARED UNJUST

Representative of Employees Charges "Swollen" Profits of Steel Corporation and Demands Investigation by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An investigation of alleged "swollen and unreasonable" profits in railroad equipment made by the United States Steel Corporation was demanded of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday by Frank J. Warne, representative of 400,000 train employees.

To sustain his charges that not only railroads, but the steel corporation and other concerns are making huge profits, and therefore the reduction in wages they are now seeking to bring about are unjustifiable, Mr. Warne made public for the first time a letter addressed by John Skelton Williams, Director of Purchase Supplies under the United States Railroad Administration, under date of February 15, 1921, to E. H. Gary, chairman of the steel corporation.

In this letter Mr. Williams said that the profits of the steel corporation were so great that the corporation could well afford to sell its products to the government and to all other consumers through the remainder of the year at net cost. Mr. Williams also declared that the United States Steel Corporation could in the year 1918 have doubled the wages and salaries of all its 268,710 employees and yet paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, with due provision for its sinking fund. As an alternative, he said the corporation could reduce its prices on all finished steel products \$30 per ton and yet pay dividends on both the common and preferred stock, after providing for interest, sinking fund and necessary deterioration. Mr. Williams further stated in the letter that the steel corporation's profits during the war years were "not reasonable" and that in the present condition of the country "iron prices are excessive and unjustifiable."

Mr. Warne presented charts showing the scale of prices for railroad equipment and quoted the Interstate Commerce Commission as saying that in its opinion these facts should be presented to Congress for determination as to whether prices for fuel and supplies should not be regulated rather than that rates should be increased. That the operating costs had been substantially increased by these increased costs of fuel and supplies was apparent, the Interstate Commerce Commission claimed.

Mr. Warne stated that in May, 1920, prices of materials and supplies to the railroads had increased more than 20 per cent over May, 1919, and that they continued to increase all during the government guarantee period, reaching their peak in August, the last month of the guarantee, and the last chance the railroad supply concerns had of dipping into the United States Treasury through sales to the railroads. Locomotives which cost \$33,000 in 1914 were costing \$70,000 in 1917 and considerably more in 1920, averaging approximately two and a half times the pre-war prices, he said. The prices of freight cars was even higher, all steel cars being priced at three times their pre-war figures, while passenger coaches increased 218 per cent.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE NEEDS PROTECTION

British Dominions Are Said to Have Demanded This Vital Link of the Commonwealth Be Safeguarded at All Costs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Considerable satisfaction is expressed in official circles here at the calm manner in which the termination of the negotiations between the British Government and Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha has been received in Egypt. Though the terms of the treaty as proposed by Lord Curzon are not yet published, it is safe to say that the sovereign independence of Egypt has been offered whilst reserving certain rights which will guarantee the safety of communications with the East under all conditions.

In arriving at a decision as to what comprises adequate safety, it is understood that the British Foreign Office has been influenced to a great extent by the representations made by Australia, New Zealand and India at the imperial conference.

It is the firm conviction among the Dominions that communications by way of the Suez Canal must be safeguarded at all costs. The canal is looked upon as a vital link in the Empire and the proposals of the Egyptians, that such protection should have to rely upon the solitary British force in the isolated canal area, meets with much disapproval in the British dominions east of Suez.

The Alexandria Riots

This view is received with considerable sympathy in official circles here. It is felt that the recent riots in Alexandria offered sufficient proof that as yet the Egyptian police are wholly incapable of dealing with serious disturbances.

These riots, it will be remembered, started from trivial circumstances during a native procession in which a Greek offered some indignity. From the outset the Egyptian police were left to deal with the situation. Not until fighting had assumed alarming proportions and the chief commissioner of the local police force appealed to General Allenby did British troops intervene and put an end to the rioting.

Even the Italian residents, who have no particular sympathy for the British occupation, felt constrained to express their gratitude to General Allenby for the British intervention. Furthermore, it is considered certain that had there been no British force on the spot, troops would undoubtedly have been despatched from Italy. This is precisely the condition that has to be considered when viewing the possibility of withdrawing the British garrisons.

Apart from the Alexandria riots even Zaghul Pasha's recent tour of Upper Egypt has shown how rapidly native feeling is aroused and mobs get out of hand. Nothing is considered more certain than that in the event of Great Britain withdrawing her garrisons and the native police proving unable to control a serious rising, foreign intervention on the part of Italy, Greece or France would be inevitable.

Proposals to Be Published

Partly on this account but mainly for the reason of the vigorous representations put forward by the dominion delegates at the imperial conference, the garrisons will be maintained in Egypt until good and sufficient guarantees are forthcoming in regard to the safety of communications within the British Commonwealth.

Documents including the treaty, as proposed by the British Government, and Sir Adly's reply will shortly be published in full. Meantime the capital that Zaghul Pasha had hoped to make out of the rupture in the nego-

tiations has proved negligible. His recent tour and the manner in which his appeal was made to the native mind has caused him to suffer considerable discredit at the hands of numbers of his former supporters.

Many members of the legislative assembly have publicly withdrawn the mandate which Zaghul Pasha had formerly enjoyed, and have declared openly that Sir Adly's administration is worthy of full support. Whether Sir Adly puts his threat to resign the Premiership into practice or not, it is considered that Zaghul Pasha has practically destroyed all his chances of being elected Prime Minister.

In official circles sincere hope is expressed that Sir Adly, though the negotiations have for the moment failed, will retain the Premiership, for he has earned the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. Furthermore, he is considered an able negotiator, who has the confidence of the educated and intelligent classes throughout Egypt.

BUDGET DIRECTOR TO GIVE ESTIMATES

Strict Watch to Prevent Money Saved by Armament Cuts From Going Outside Federal Treasury Will Be Kept, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whatever reductions in the national budget may be brought about through limitation of naval armaments will be put into the federal Treasury, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declared yesterday.

Reiterating his former pledge of strict economy in the handling of appropriations for the next fiscal year, Mr. Madden declared no opportunity would be given to spend the millions saved in disarmament.

At least eight of the great supply bills will be ready for presentation to the House of Representatives before or immediately after the December holidays, the appropriations chairman indicated, and no time will be lost in acting upon them. The naval appropriation bill, he stated, probably will be the last one to be taken up, for the committee would not begin framing it until after the Conference on Limitation of Armaments completes its work. To do so before then, he explained, would perhaps require revision of the whole bill.

The reclamation service will come in for special treatment at the hands of Congress, Mr. Madden pointed out, not because it would afford a "sinking fund" for the millions saved through disarmament but because the acceptance of the great projects that come under the service warrant the most careful study. He would not indicate whether the appropriations for reclamation projects would be greater or less for the next fiscal year, but he did assert that no project will be recognized unless it warranted financial aid.

As for the river and harbor appropriations contained in the army bill, he said there is still an unexpended balance of \$53,000,000 for these purposes and that Congress probably would authorize \$15,000,000 of this amount as it did last year. River and harbor appropriations will be guarded so closely, Mr. Madden indicated, that no unworthy project would be sanctioned by Congress.

On the opening day of Congress, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, will appear before the Appropriations Committee and give a complete outline of the estimates for 1922. This will be done not only for the benefit of the Appropriations Committee but for the members of the House who are required to pass upon the amount of each bill.

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY

Japanese in Siberia and Manchuria Are Said to Be Making Traders Accept Payment in Much Depreciated Paper Yen

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Owing to the depreciation of the value of paper rubles and to the large number of Japanese soldiers in Siberia, the Japanese yen has become the standard of value in Vladivostok and Chita. The influence of this has been felt in northern Manchuria to such an extent that Chinese silver dollars are running an unequal race with the Japanese yen for currency in trade transactions in the prosperous city of Harbin.

The competition is also keen between the Chinese and Japanese currencies in all the cities along the South Manchuria Railway, and even in Mukden itself. If the competition were limited on the Japanese side to the use of one standard government yen the position would be easier, but with the support of Mr. Yamagata, civil administrator, persistent attempts are being made to substitute the yen notes of the Bank of Korea for the ordinary Japanese issue.

These notes of the Bank of Korea are non-convertible except in Tokyo and ever since their introduction in Manchuria by the former Central Bank of Korea they have been at a discount of nearly 50 per cent as compared with the ordinary Japanese yen. Mr. Yamagata's efforts have been directed to the repayment of all obligations by Japanese to Chinese which are based upon the yen standard by the use of the depreciated notes of the Bank of Korea instead of the standard yen notes.

It will be seen that if this scheme succeeds, and it must be remembered that it has behind it the full support of the Japanese authorities, it will work a great loss to Chinese traders. For this reason the Chinese merchants at Mukden have made strong representations to Gen. Chang Tso-liang, Inspector-General of Manchuria, and also to the Peking Government against the forcible use of this depreciated currency.

They have insisted that this bad money will not only drive out all good money but will make ordinary commercial transactions very difficult in view of the fact that the value of these notes of the Bank of Korea continually fluctuates.

TWO SECRETARIES ARE TO ARBITRATE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John W. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, have been authorized by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Association to settle the strike of 55,000 garment workers here, according to Max D. Steuer, counsel for the association. Mr. Steuer says that the two secretaries are empowered to settle the questions of working hours, production and all other disputed points, but are not authorized to determine the existence of any contracts.

This last is the vital point of the whole difficulty, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who says that restoration of the existing agreement is the one point upon which the union insists before any negotiations can be begun. "If this were not the fourth time that the association has broken its agreement with the union we might not be so insistent," said Mr. Schlesinger to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but this fact requires us to be insistent that the present contract be restored."

Following each of the other three violations, was continued, "beginning with the repudiation by the association of the protocol of peace in 1915, we have accepted new agreements. We cannot do that again. The only way that the association can demonstrate good faith is by restoration of the existing agreement for its full course. That done, we have no objection to their calling upon any one they choose to help draw up a new agreement to follow it. But we will sign no new contract until the association has demonstrated its ability to fulfill the present one. That decision is unalterable. There is no excuse for the association to attempt to cloud the issue with big names."

ARMENIANS APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SMYRNA, Asia Minor (Monday).—The Armenian Archbishop of Smyrna has cabled to President Harding that the Armenian situation in Cilicia has become very acute as there are thousands of unsheltered Armenians awaiting transportation at Mesinas. On behalf of and at the request of the Armenian Patriarch he beseeches President Harding to order transports to be dispatched to remove the fugitives to safe quarters.

RENÉ VIVIANI INTIMATES FRANCE WILL QUIT WASHINGTON PARLEY IF OTHER NATIONS INVITE GERMANY TO ATTEND

Former Premier Serves Notice of Decision at Press Meeting Saying That Teutons Have No Interest in Conference Except Regarding Reparations Which Should Only Be Discussed If French Share Is Guaranteed by Powers

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We can but greet with greatest satisfaction the announcement made by President Harding to representatives of the powers that it would be his intention to promote yearly conferences for a new cooperation among the nations for the purpose of discussing together questions of universal interest."—Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation.

"A frank discussion will clear the air and insure a permanent good understanding."—Masano Hamihara, Vice-Foreign Minister of Japan.

"No one desires as much as France to see the disarmament program become a reality."—Marshal Foch.

"The United States will assert her moral influence and her capacity for understanding and do it in an impartial manner."—Henry M. Morgenthau.

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WASHINGTON, Monday Night.—The quarrels of Europe are creeping into the Conference chamber in Washington. In a way it is a pity, but if it will help to set the world on a firmer foundation there will be great compensating advantages. The decision of Mr. Lloyd George to come to Washington forthwith turns unquestionably, not on the question of naval armaments, which Great Britain and the United States can settle, between themselves, without any trouble, but on the appalling conditions, which are growing out of the peacemaking in Paris, and which threaten to substitute for a world in arms a world in bankruptcy. Ever since the peace was signed, France and Great Britain have been drifting in contrary directions. Great Britain, after one or two unfortunate escapades, in Mesopotamia and elsewhere, has settled down really to face the economic conditions. This has taught her that the first step on the road to economy is a limitation of armaments. This limitation, so far as she is concerned, she has accepted at the suggestion of Washington. But she knows that her own acceptance is not enough, and she sees France not so much practicing militarism, as instigating militarism in other countries. France, in short, has made herself to a large extent responsible for the armed forces of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Poland.

This means that the game of militarism on land goes gayly on whilst the game of militarism at sea is in process of limitation. But it means something more important than this. It means that the nations which are practicing militarism are the very nations which should be setting an example of retrenchment. And until this example of retrenchment is accepted all round, it is impossible that the nations which are in debt to Great Britain should pay off their debts to her, or that they and Great Britain should pay what they owe to the United States.

When France accepted the invitation to Washington, it was probably quite as much for the purpose of bringing her quarrel with Great Britain into the Conference as for any other purpose. The only powers seriously concerned with the limitation of naval armaments were Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. These three powers might have held the Conference alone. But France and Italy were invited, not so much because they had a great naval interest, especially in the Far East, as because they had been among the principal combatants in the great war. During Mr. Briand's stay in Washington he in a measure threw down the glove to Great Britain. And it was because he did this that he has aroused Mr. Lloyd George out of his absorption in the Irish negotiations, and induced him to spend Christmas in Washington.

Now Mr. Lloyd George is not coming to Washington simply to agree with the other members of the British delegation's stand on the naval question. He is coming to Washington to broaden the bases of discussion. This broadening of the bases must take the form of the economic conditions in Europe, and the economic conditions in Europe mean ultimately the question of land armaments. It is the continued expression of militarism in Europe which is preventing Europe from getting to work, and so improving its economic condition. When, therefore, Mr. Lloyd George reaches Washington, it will be to pick up the threads of the argument where Mr. Briand dropped them. And it may be taken for granted that the British standpoint will be stated quite as vehemently as Mr. Briand found it possible to state it.

One thing is quite certain, that if the debts of the world are to be paid, it will be because the world will never work again. And the world will never begin to work again so long as the military fever remains unbroken and

nations continue ready, on the slightest provocation, to hurl their armies across one another's borders.

France Ready to Leave

Invitation to Germany Would Mean Departure, It Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A strong intimation that France would find it necessary to relinquish her seat at the conference of the nations in the Washington Conference in case the other powers decided to invite Germany to participate in the findings or the deliberations of the Conference was given last night by former Prime Minister of France, now acting head of the French delegation in the Conference. Mr. Viviani, however, declared he was putting forth his own point of view and not the point of view of the French Government. However, the deliberations in conference seemed to indicate that the views of Mr. Viviani are in accord with French policy.

That the motive of French intention and policy was regarded as significant was indicated by the fact that the statement of Mr. Viviani was made to the press at a special conference called apparently to clear the air as to what was the actual French view of the proposal to invite Germany.

Mr. Viviani made it clear, however, that he did not regard seriously the proposal to invite Germany into the Conference. He pointed out that France had not been officially informed that any delegation harbors such a thought.

"I do not think it is possible now to enlarge the scope of the Conference," Mr. Viviani said. "If such an arrangement was considered for the purpose of bringing Germany here, then, as it is France's ally, I am sure France would have been the first to have been notified. We have had no such notice and so I remain confident that such a proposal is not regarded seriously."

Former Premier Viviani declared that it was the French belief that Germany has no interest in the Conference; that under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles her Far Eastern possessions had been disposed of and that this fact and the disposition of her as a naval power left her without interest in the Conference.

Matter for France Alone

He added that the question of reparations was the only one that could conceivably come up in which Germany would have an interest and that it is the view of France that this question should only be taken under consideration of the powers if they were prepared to act as guarantors of the German reparations due to France. "If the other powers," Mr. Viviani said in effect, "wish Germany to come in they must be prepared to become guarantors of the unfulfilled pledges which Germany gave France under the pact of Versailles and subsequent agreements growing out of the Paris peace. We already know that the powers do not care for the idea of being placed in a position where they must compel Germany to pay her promises. We recognize that this is a matter for France."

Mr. Viviani said that he did not see what there is to discuss with Germany except the payment and the status of reparations, that is unless the basis of the discussions were widened and their scope extended from the present basis as fixed by the agenda. While he did not say so in so many words the French spokesman left the impression on all who heard him that Germany coming into the Conference would mean France going out.

French Isolation

The statement of the former French Premier was particularly significant in view of the recent statement of President Harding that he hoped to have the Conference result in an association of nations, and further, that before this Conference had adjourned he hoped it would be possible that the smaller nations and Germany might come in if only for an opportunity to go on record in favor of the findings of the Conference.

In the light of the President's enunciation of American policy, Mr. Viviani's declaration, as following the challenge issued by Premier Briand before his departure for France, indicates that France is getting more and more isolated in the Conference and that her policy in Continental Europe, both with regard to land armies and to economic reconstruction, is bringing her more and more into conflict with the other powers. Up to now France had managed to create the idea that the conflict of policy was between her and Great Britain, but Mr. Viviani's declaration indicates that France is determined to take direct issue with the policy of the United States as enunciated by President Harding. It is regarded here as a step in the direction of "moral

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: Single copies, 5 cents; one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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isolation" which Arthur Balfour, the head of the British delegation, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, referred to in their speeches in answer to Premier Briand at the last plenary session of the Conference.

The indications are that the French policy with regard to Germany goes deeper than opposition to admitting her in this Conference. The same theory would practically eliminate Germany from the association of nations, it being France's viewpoint that Germany can have no concert or united action with the powers until such time as she has fulfilled all her obligations to France. Again the same theory would prevent Germany from coming into the economic conference which the American Government hopes to have convened at the present Conference achieves the concrete aims before it now. In brief, the acceptance of the French view would mean that the powers must give strict guarantees of protection to France against military recrudescence in Germany and undertake at the same time to compel fulfillment of the reparations terms or leave France to her own policy of military preparation. That the powers will admit the justification for either of these alternatives as the proper solution of the European military and economic welter is highly improbable.

The Next Conference

Congress on Economic Affairs May Follow Present Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The possibility that the European economic tangle, with its welter of political and military intrigue, may appear like a veritable Banquo's ghost to disturb the deliberations of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, is causing serious apprehension here.

This possibility, and the declaration of President Harding for an "association of nations," have already tended to widen the issue and the outlook before the Conference and many of those intimately in touch with the situation are somewhat skeptical as to the result that is likely to accrue from the widening process.

That the basis, however, should be widened was inevitable. The nations were not long in conference when they realized that many of the questions before it were essentially in process of development and that whatever decisions were reached with regard to Far Eastern matters must necessarily be provisional in character and that therefore further conference would be necessary if the progress made in the present Conference is to be sustained.

No Desire to Widen Issue

Similarly the delegates gathered in Continental Hall realized at an early date in the life of the Conference that the vital question of land armament was inextricably linked up with the European economic and political situation and that definite action looking to the relief of Europe from the incubus of militarism could be taken only in conjunction with economic and financial reconstruction and an attempt at harmonizing political differences which are gradually reaching the stage of the acute.

At the moment there is no desire on the part of the American Government to widen the issue in this Conference; the reverse is in fact the case; every effort will be made to get a definite understanding on the reduction of naval armament, including the question of the submarine; also on Far East questions and as far as land armament is concerned the aim of the Conference will be primarily directed to the securing of an agreement to abolish for all time such inhuman forms of warfare as poison gas.

The success of these immediate considerations is the direct aim of the United States; if concrete results are achieved this government is prepared to follow up the Conference with another conference of the powers to deal with the question of economic stabilization, particularly as regards Europe which this government believes must be relieved from bankruptcy before world peace is in any measure assured.

Debt Club May Be Used

The tendency at the moment then, is to postpone the economic question and leave it for further consideration by a later conference on European reconstruction which would also lead to the consideration of how revenues of Europe are spent and what justification the United States can see for huge expenditures on military establishments with falling exchanges, worthless currencies, and gigantic debts unpaid.

The United States Government, it is known, believes that the time is at hand when Europe must face this issue and the American Government will feel that it is eminently justified in using the debt club to bring recalcitrant powers to their senses. At least every indication now points this way.

If Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, on his arrival at the Conference, heeds the American desire, and there is every expectation that he will, for there is the closest cooperation between the two countries, he will not insist upon the Conference getting down to map out for the moment the land armies which nations of Continental Europe must maintain. He will content himself rather with placing before the world in the footlights of the Conference the chaos that threatens Europe and will try to bring home to the American people the fact that the peace of the world cannot be assured by dealing with the Pacific region alone; that the real welter is still in Europe and the Near East and that until these regions are pacified and stabilized the greatest single element of danger will remain.

He will do more than answer Premier Briand's declaration. He will point to the essential difference between British and French policy both

in the military and reconstruction aspect. He will thus place before the world the reason why, if there is to be an association of the nations, its first duty must be concerted action to save Europe.

Anglo-American Agreement

As far as the reconstruction and financial aspect of the European situation is concerned the main difference between Great Britain and France relates to Germany. France wants reparations and securities against a recrudescence of attack from the East. Great Britain, it is clear, takes the view that France over-estimates the danger from Germany and from Russia, and at the same time takes the position that French policy has always operated to prevent any material German payment.

There is every reason to believe that this is essentially the view of men prominent in the councils of the United States Government. Only a strong Germany, they claim, can pay reparations. The whole policy of France has been directed to prevent Germany from again becoming strong. The British and American view is that continuous impoverishment as an assurance against military recrudescence is incompatible with the payment of reparations and the reconstruction of the European economic fabric.

On the whole the belief is that Italy will be inclined to take the British view of the situation as between France and Germany. Italy is generally as resentful of the French attitude as is Great Britain. Particularly the French efforts to strengthen the military power of the Jugo-Slav and Hungarian states have antagonized the Italians. Italy believes that she was bilked in the German reparations division, largely by the inordinate greed of France.

There is one point of unity of policy between France and Italy and this is the Turkish situation. Italy is distinctly anti-Greek and hence not entirely unfriendly to the Turkish Nationalists who are attacking Greece. The action of France in recognizing the Ankara Government has rather pleased Italy than otherwise. But when the showdown in the Franco-British conflict in policy comes, Italy will be in all probability be found on the British side of the fence. What Lloyd George means definitely to know is where America will stand.

SIR JOHN SALMOND

New Zealand, in choosing Sir John Salmond to be her delegate at the disarmament Conference, has chosen one of her most distinguished sons. The appointment is one of special interest in that Sir John Salmond has never been in politics, and his presence therefore will introduce an element rather unusual in deliberations of this kind. All the British delegates will be accompanied by advisers well qualified in their work, and in several instances lawyers rank amongst them, but Sir John Salmond has the distinction of being the first man in New Zealand on legal and constitutional questions.

For 10 years he held the position of Solicitor-General, and, as its title implies, it carries work of a highly important nature. It has been frequently assumed that he was by virtue of his office a Minister of the Crown, but this is not the case. His legal title must not be confused with the Solicitor-General of the Imperial Parliament, where not only is the holder a member of Parliament, but also is a member of the Cabinet, and has the reversion of the office of Attorney-General, with the possibility of climbing to the Woolstack.

In order to find an analogy, it is not necessary to search far, for New Zealand's nearest neighbor, Australia, boasts a Solicitor-General in the person of Sir Robert Garran, the first to hold this office. Both the dominions, therefore, have the services of distinguished lawyers, both of whom have added lustre to their country. Sir John Salmond by the distinctions he has won has shown that he is a man of exceptional ability, and he is looking forward to meeting his colleagues in Washington.

English by birth, and the son of a learned professor, Sir John Salmond was early singled out for academic honors. With a marked liking for law, he is always regarded as a man in the first rank of his profession. He was educated at University College, London, and at Otago University, New Zealand. For nearly 10 years he left New Zealand and held the post of professor of law at the University of Adelaide in South Australia. He was interested in Australian constitutional questions, and will find this knowledge of considerable value to him at the Conference.

British justice is proverbial the world over, and Sir John's friends feel that a man with his attainments, wide vision, and measured judgment will be invaluable in sifting the points that arise, and that he will not only carve for himself a proud place in colonial history, but will imprint upon the Conference at Washington his mark, and enhance the prestige of the personnel of the British delegation.

Japanese Ratio Is Fair

Slate for Concluding Business of Conference Not Yet Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Every one connected with the Conference was at special pains on Monday to reaffirm that a fine temper of cooperation pervaded all sessions and that the program was further advanced at this time than had been anticipated. The American delegation, it was officially stated, has every reason to feel satisfied with the manner in which problems are being attacked and worked out. It is more and more obvious, it was said, that no one wants war and that the time has come to start on a proper basis for

the establishment and maintenance of world peace. To this end the representatives of the powers participating in the Conference are coordinating their efforts.

Lord Riddell, speaking at the National Council for the Limitation of Armament, yesterday afternoon, said unofficially what delegates have been reiterating: "Hitherto," he declared, "many attempts have been made to stop war but they have started in the wrong place; they have started with officials. There is only one way to stop war—the people of the world must determine they must have peace. This Conference by advertising peace is developing in them that determination. Peace is not only a good thing from the ethical point of view, but it is good from the economic point of view. The last war showed us that."

"Great Britain is bent on peace. We want peace in our country, but we want peace with security; we are willing to share in all efforts toward disarmament, but disarmament must be a general disarmament. Great Britain and the United States cannot scrap their armaments until all nations are willing to scrap theirs. Therefore the world must be educated. 'People will tell you that human nature does not change. All civilization is based on the changes that are taking place in human nature, but you cannot hope to alter the habits of hundreds of years in a few years. 'If we are to prevent wars, nations must control their suspicions and also their tempers in the time of stress; they must be willing to concede and to make allowances.'"

The public was asked yesterday to disregard recently circulated false reports. The one especially referred to was that Italy and so aroused the Italian people that riots in several places resulted. Mr. Hughes called attention to it at the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, "in order that its unfortunate character, inaccuracy and even falsity might be noted." The report had been to the effect that Mr. Briand had made offensive statements regarding the Italian Army and that the representatives of Italy did not appropriately resent the statement.

Mr. Hughes said that "Mr. Briand had said nothing whatsoever reflecting upon the Italian Government or the Italian Army; that nothing occurred that called for any rejoinder by the representative of Italy; and that the entire report had no existence whatever in fact."

In reply to the statement of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Viviani, on behalf of France, spoke as follows:

"I thank the chairman for his kindness in adding with his high authority his denial to that of Mr. Schanzer and myself. Coming from his lips, this denial has the greatest authority. Not only was the debate always courteous, but at no moment did it go beyond the bounds of becoming intensity, which, as a matter of fact, is perfectly legitimate even between allies when they have before them questions of the highest importance."

Mr. Schanzer cordially thanked the Secretary of State for his fortunate idea in making this statement, which, he said, was quite necessary, because certain persons outside of the Conference had made use of the press to disturb the good relations existing between the countries represented here. He was delighted that the chairman had used his high authority to close the unfortunate incident for all time, and expressed thanks to Messrs. Viviani and Briand for their sentiments of sympathy for Italy which are so well known to every one.

Although progress is regarded as eminently satisfactory, no time can be set for finishing the work of the Conference. Commenting upon the advance point in the agenda that has been reached, an American delegate said:

"There is much to be done after we are through," which means that the final details will require more time than has been anticipated. The fact that Mr. Viviani is leaving for France on December 14, is not regarded as significant.

It is expected that naval armament will be taken up again soon. Thorough examinations by naval experts have led them to sustain the 5-5-3 ratio proposed at the opening of the Conference by Mr. Hughes. The fundamental question, it was pointed out yesterday, was ratio relatively, not whether a nation should keep this or that ship. If the United States was to cut down her navy to a certain point it would follow that other nations would have to make sacrifices in a corresponding proportion. Specifically it was ascertained that the allotment to Japan was absolutely fair.

Secretary Denby yesterday issued the following statement:

"I have noticed in a number of papers a statement to the effect that naval officers have been warned against opposing, in any way, the American proposals at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. I regret to see such rumors repeated in print, or otherwise, because they are quite untrue. No orders have been issued to naval officers not to oppose, in print or in conversation, the American proposals. No orders have been necessary. I have not yet met or heard of a single officer of the naval establishment of the United States who does not approve the American proposals and does not heartily wish success to this Conference. I cannot understand how any other impression has gone abroad. In justice to the officers I wish to correct it as soon as possible."

China's Postal Service

Four Foreign Powers Agree to Abolish Their Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions is continuing its consideration of questions affecting the administrative and financial in-

tegrity of China. At present it is dealing with the matter of foreign troops in China. The number of these is about 5000, exclusive of those in Hankow, Mongolia and Manchuria.

The committee yesterday received the report of the subcommittee on foreign post offices in China and adopted it unanimously, the date on which it shall come into force and effect being deferred for public announcement soon. The report adopted is as follows:

(a) Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories, or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

1. That the four powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions: (a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained. (b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned. (The co-director-general is a Frenchman but administers the post offices for the profit of the Chinese Government, just as a British citizen does the customs.)

2. To enable China and the powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force and effect not later than . . . (the date is to be determined by the Conference before adjournment).

(b) Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies the four powers concerned severally undertake to afford facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable, or contraband, or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China.

The committee received the statement of the subcommittee on extraterritoriality, reporting progress, and a statement from the Chinese delegation asking for the removal of the various estimates placed in China by foreign powers without treaty sanction, such as foreign troops, police boxes, and telegraph and wireless station. The committee decided to begin the discussion of these questions at its next meeting.

Rivalry Indicated

Adherents of League of Nations Discuss President's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding's proposal for a continuous conference of nations will not be received with favor by adherents of the League of Nations. In the opinion of William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, unless it is made certain that the President has no intention to destroy the League or set up a rival association of nations.

Despite assurances emanating from White House sources that the President has no thought of a rival league of nations, or of any organization like the League, Senator King declares the President's proposal nevertheless has the effect of "opening a Pandora's box."

While William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, attacked the President's proposal as one for "a league of nations under another name," Senator King is inclined to the belief that the plan is intended to undermine the League.

"If this alleged White House plan is to set up a rival organization to the League," he said yesterday, "it is doomed to failure, as it should fail. There is no need for two parallel world organizations aimed at securing disarmament and world peace." Senator King said, "If they are not parallel but converge, it were better that the convergence should be accomplished before divergence appears. Any attempt to set up another association of nations would provoke suspicions, jealousies, fears and controversies throughout the world."

"I believe most nations are willing to recognize the hegemony of the United States in any league or union which seek the establishment of peace and the setting up of tribunals for conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. This nation could secure such changes in the League of Nations as would satisfy the American people, and thus put our nation in the way of becoming a member of the League when it would assume an important, and indeed a preeminent, position. Thus there would be security not only what the Washington Congress seeks, but much more—not a limitation of the naval armaments of the nations, but a reduction in the naval armaments and the military armaments of all nations, even to the point of world disarmament."

"It is folly to talk of another association of nations, while one already exists and is sincerely and with broad sympathy addressing itself to a mitigation of the sorrows and evils now afflicting the world. No narrow partisanship and no petty jealousies must be projected at this time to compass the destruction of a noble work to which President Wilson gave so generously of his life and of his soul."

"Neither this Conference nor this nation must send forth the word that unless the nations of the earth adopt a plan of world union with the brand of this Administration upon it, it must be destroyed. This Conference can perform a noble and a mighty work, if it shall bring its into opposition with the League, if it shall provide means of contact with the League and its organizations which are now formulating plans for world disarmament, and cooperate with them."

"If it shall open the way for the United States to sit down at the council table around which are gathered the members of the League of Nations,

and shall aid in enlarging that council until Germany and all other nations have membership therein—then it will be a most memorable achievement, and it will crown with honor and immortality President Harding and all who contribute to a consummation so glorious and beneficent."

DR. TAKUMA DAN MAKES ADDRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Japan and Eastern civilization as a whole will be eternally indebted to America for the lessons it has given in political, social and economic fields, Dr. Takuma Dan said, in his address to students, alumni and members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday. Dr. Dan is heading an important delegation of Japanese business men who are studying trade and financial methods here. He is general director of the Combined Mitsui Interests, Mitsui & Co., and is a prominent factor in the mining, steel, steamship and engineering industries of Japan.

In his address Dr. Dan gave credit to Technology for the spirit which it gave him while he was a student at that institution and was happy to see that it had outgrown its old boundaries and had now become "the technology of the world." In referring to the Conference on Limitation of Armament which is now being held in Washington, he said, "I feel confident that the force of destiny directs, and that the East and West shall meet and become one."

This delegation of Japanese business men and bankers are the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and will be dined by them and the Algonquin Club and other business organizations.

WOMEN FOUND NEW WELFARE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—"An organization whose membership is womanhood." So the Woman's National Federation, recently established with headquarters on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, is described, and from the headquarters there has issued the invitation to women living in every section of the country to affiliate.

The organization has been established as a forum for the women of America and will provide opportunities for the interchange of ideas relating to subjects of universal interest and importance.

The site for the proposed buildings of the organization is the historic Dean estate, situated in the northwest residential section of Washington.

Some of the points in the program of the foundation are:

Furtherance of the education of women.

The teaching of Americanism.

Financial aid to movements for civil betterment and welfare.

The issuing of a bulletin of foundation progress.

The maintenance of a national bureau of club information.

The holding of a referendum on every important question affecting women.

Mrs. Clarence Crittenden Calhoun is president of the organization.

CONNECTING TRAILS TO BE DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Surveying of existing trails in New England, preparing a definite program of trail building and otherwise promoting and developing connecting trails through the wild lands of the district, are the principal objects of the New England Trail Conference, which is to hold its annual meeting in this city on December 9 and 10.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the various sessions will be "Use of Color or Metal for Blazes," "Boy Scouts and Trails," "Systematizing of Camps," "Classification and Sponsorship of Trails," "Publicly Owned Ways for Foot Travelers," and "Connecting Cross-Country Trails."

There are many associations having to do with recreational use of the forests and mountains of New England and it was through a widespread demand for a cooperative movement that the New England Trail Conference was organized early in 1917. In its first year it issued a folder and map entitled "A Tour Afoot in the White Mountains," which has been widely distributed, and which was followed by a number of other publications.

INDIANA SEEKS FACTS OF ALLEGED OIL WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—U. S. Lesh, Attorney-General of Indiana, has begun an investigation of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as a result of information coming to him concerning a gasoline "rate war" that took place last summer in this State and elsewhere in the Chicago district and which was conducted by the Standard Oil Company. No announcement has been made of the exact nature of proceedings that may be instituted by the Attorney-General. The investigation, it is assumed, may result in action similar to that taken recently in efforts to dissolve what is said to be a combination in restraint of trade among ice dealers and milk dealers of the State.

Independent oil companies assert that the gasoline "rate war" of last summer was conducted with a view to eliminating the independent retail sales agencies. Evidence has been laid before the Attorney-General to show that the Standard Oil Company establishes price lists which independent concerns are expected to adhere to without deviation.

ABOLITION OF THE SUBMARINE URGED

British Admiral Says It Would Be Almost Impossible to Bring to Book Submarines Which Next Few Years May Develop

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—While the general proposals of the United States Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, for the limitation of armaments is heartily welcomed, there is a growing opinion that the tonnage allocated for submarine building might very well be cut down. In an interview with Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, K. C. M. G., M. P., it was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it would be far better to abolish submarines altogether.

"The recent war," Sir Reginald said, "has clearly shown how the use of submarines may be abused. In my opinion it would not only be wiser to cut down the tonnage proposed by Mr. Hughes, but to restrict their operation altogether. Surface craft we can deal with. It may take time to round up a raider turned loose on merchant shipping, but it would be almost impossible to bring a submarine to book built on such lines as we might reasonably expect to see developed in the next 10 or 20 years."

During the war submarines sank about 15,000,000 tons of shipping apart from the toll of some 20,000 persons, including women and children, and he said that in the hands of an unscrupulous adversary it was possible that piracy of that kind might be repeated. Furthermore, he added, they are the most expensive men-of-war to build in proportion to their size.

Instead of cutting down, Great Britain, according to Mr. Hughes' proposals, would be allowed an increase of 25,000 tons over her existing 65,000 tons of effective submarines. The proposal for a 10 years' naval holiday might also very well be subjected to some revision.

"In 10 years' time," he declared, "most, if not all, our battleships and cruiser builders and armament firms would be out of commission unless the government were to subsidize them, and I don't think that would be an advisable practice."

"Yet," he continued, "if we are not going to give them any work and still expect them to be in a position to take up the work of gun construction and so forth at the end of that time, we shall have to make it worth their while. A better plan to my mind would be that of a gradual replacement in a predetermined proportion."

Sir Reginald also pointed out that this country has greater need of cruisers to protect its overseas communications, and that it would be in an inferior position if the holiday plan were put into practice owing to the fact that there would be but one post-Jutland ship of the line in the British fleet.

Anglo-American Unity

These matters are vital to a country that relies upon her seaborne commerce for her daily supplies, and he considers recognition of this is essential if we are to maintain the frank and firm friendship between Britain and America which is so necessary for the peace of the world.

"In some quarters one hears that the Anglo-Japanese alliance interferes with the wholehearted trust that should exist between us and the United States. 'If that is the case,' he said, 'I think it would be better if the alliance were terminated. With all due regard to Japan, nothing should be allowed to interpose itself between us and America, for on the unity of the English-speaking race the further peace of the world depends.'"

At the same time Sir Reginald considers there are one or two concessions that America might profitably consider making toward England. In peace Great Britain is a staunch advocate of the freedom of all nations to trade with all ports within the British Commonwealth. All the great waterways and canals are equally open to all, and he said this country would heartily welcome a similar absence of discrimination where British ships are concerned on the other side of the Atlantic.

Frank Airing of Views

"I have every confidence that the meeting in Washington will find a solution to most of these matters. It is the greatest opportunity that the English-speaking people have ever had to frankly air their views, and I have no doubt that full advantage will be taken of it."

"The main point," Sir Reginald concluded, "is that a basis has been found for discussion with regard to the reduction of naval armaments, and no doubt there will soon be a similar proposal for a reduction of armies. I don't say we are never going to have another war, but I do say the Washington Conference bids fair to reduce the possibilities of war to a minimum. For that reason alone it has the most hearty support in this country."

Apprehensions in France

Return of Mr. Briand Awaited to Ease Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The trouble that has been thrown into the European situation by a multiplication of incidents continues, but there are signs that it is abating and the return, toward the end of the week,

of Aristide Briand is eagerly awaited, in the hope that he will calm the apprehensions that have sprung up without real justification. Nothing in the situation which obtained when Mr. Briand made his discourse has, in fact, changed, but the extraordinary number of indiscretions have produced quarrels, and France appears to be the center on which converge all the acrimonious reproaches of the world.

One may, of course, utterly disapprove of certain French policies, but an explanation has been given courteously and it is here regarded as inexplicable that suddenly such a storm should have blown up. In her bewilderment France can only attribute these campaigns to artificial causes and to interested persons.

It is with manifest pleasure that France learns that The Daily Mail declines further to publish the articles of H. G. Wells. The "Temps," calling for a meeting of French and British representatives in order to discuss amiably the differences that have obviously arisen on almost every subject, hints that the Weisbaden accord, which showed the desire of France to follow a pacific, cooperative path, may be denounced if the opposition continues and France may then insist upon the strict fulfillment of the terms of the London agreement.

Movement for Conciliation

The Christian Science Monitor, while recognizing the seriousness of the situation and the diplomatic setback, believes that the reversal of opinion is only temporary and that in spite of the zigzagging, French politicians are gradually moving toward a reasonable settlement.

It now seems that the most important matter is to prevent an immediate smash to postpone the crises which are threatened until a later date. If there is no respite given, given, if the dispute is allowed to reach a culminating point there is grave danger of a formal denunciation of the entente demand by France, of full occupation of the Ruhr in the event of a German default and frenzied quarrels which can only result in the beginnings of bankruptcy that will overtake more than one country. But this is a prospect that must be dispelled at all costs.

There was and is a strong movement toward conciliation, concessions and friendly reconstruction. It is incredible that the movement will be checked. Thus it is essential that every effort shall be made to restore calm and to delay the crisis until such a moment as a better feeling again prevails.

Concerning England, a typical commentary in the journals today is that England will return to France when she understands that the accords of Angora and of Wiesbaden and the discourse of Mr. Briand at Washington are indisputable testimony of France's pacifism.

Sentiment Regarding Italy

As for Italy, although the French embassies and consulates are guarded, it is hoped to prevent fresh incidents and the general sentiment is believed to be better. It is notable that efforts are made to minimize the Italian manifestations and nowhere is the attempt made to provoke undue indignation in France.

This is surely proof that France does not subscribe to tactlessness, mischievous propaganda and irresponsible students. She catches up all the Italian comment which expresses friendship, and it is declared that something must now be done to show Italy that France is not her enemy and that fresh manifestations do not cause anger but only regret.

The attitude of France toward outbursts of bad humor, whether in England or Italy, is one of somewhat melancholy disapproval and she refuses to retaliate by violent recriminations. As it takes two to make a quarrel this attitude is encouraging. But obviously if France is pressed to exasperation the consequences will be of the gravest character.

Raymond Poincaré, in an important discourse at Bordeaux, called for French unity and demanded the preservation of alliances. At the same time he insisted that Germany should pay and France remain strong.

LIVING COST SURVEYED BY KANSAS COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas Industrial Court has completed an important survey to learn the cost of living of the women workers in this State. The results of the survey show that the average Kansas girl cannot live on less than \$16.93 a week, or \$880.36 a year.

The survey was made up from actual accounts of hundreds of women workers in all the cities and in every sort of industrial establishment except farming and including factories, stores, hotels, telephone exchanges and offices. In addition working girls were asked to make up shopping lists for clothing and other expenses. Then the records of hundreds of laundries, stores, banks, churches and insurance companies were examined by the inspectors to get at averages which would be shown by the books of these institutions.

When the industrial welfare commission was established in 1914 the minimum wage was fixed at \$6 a week for beginners with increases of \$1 a week after three and six months' experience. In 1917 it was increased to \$9 and later to \$11, the basis for the past three years. The Industrial Court, which has taken over the minimum wage and maximum hour work of the commission, will begin hearings on December 5 throughout the State, to determine what the basis of the minimum wage should be for all of Kansas and the different industries for next year.

FEDERAL BUREAU
FOR BUSINESS MANO. P. Hopkins of the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Com-
merce Tells New Efficiency
Resulting by Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reorgani-
zation of the United States Bureau of
Foreign and Domestic Commerce in
Washington has been practically com-
pleted, and the office is now in a po-
sition to give the maximum of efficient
service to the business man, declared
O. P. Hopkins, assistant director of
the bureau in charge of adminis-
tration, in an interview yesterday with
a representative of The Christian Science
Monitor. Claim to the name—
"the business man's branch of the
government"—he said, appears already
to be justified by the increase in the
volume of calls for the bureau's
service.

In proceeding to reorganize the bu-
reau under Herbert Hoover, Secretary
of Commerce, and Dr. Julius Klein,
the present director, practical rather
than academic considerations have
been uppermost, Mr. Hopkins said.
Commodity divisions headed by men
active and informed in the particular
field or fields which their divisions
covered have been established. These
men stand somewhat as interpreters,
learning what the business man, ex-
porter, importer or manufacturer want
and fulfilling the wants from their
immediate facilities or through demand
upon the representatives of the bureau
throughout the world, Mr. Hopkins
said.

Evidence of the appreciation among
business men of the rejuvenated aims
and aspects of the bureau's work, Mr.
Hopkins pointed out, is to be found
in the jump from 200 to never less
than 500 in the number of daily de-
mands upon the offices for informa-
tion. Further testimony that the
changes are not "paper changes," but
have been made to the immense en-
hancement of the service, is given in
the increase in the volume of de-
mands and the activity of business
men in cooperation.

Asked whether the reorganization in
Washington would make an in-
crease in the field forces of the bu-
reau necessary, Mr. Hopkins said that
probably for the remainder of the
fiscal year the foreign agents can
carry the work now highly coordi-
nated in the Washington offices. In-
creases in the calls upon the bureau,
however, tend toward increased need
in the field and extension is possible
in the future, appropriations permit-
ting.

Contact with Germany has been re-
established by the bureau through the
arrival in Berlin of a staff under
Charles E. Herring, Mr. Hopkins
said, and the first reports indicate
that the German staff will provide
valuable and unprejudiced informa-
tion. Several of the smaller countries
set up under the Treaty of Versailles
have not yet been covered by the De-
partment of Commerce representatives
owing to chaotic conditions and the
impracticability of doing much busi-
ness in these markets at present.

Mr. Hopkins emphasized that much
of the success of the bureau, and the
inspiration under which its personnel
works, will be measured by the degree
to which its service is used. Many
of the changes now in effect have come
as a result of suggestions from busi-
ness men. Cooperation in this particu-
lar, and on the many other phases
of the bureau's work, Mr. Hopkins
urged, is essential in order that the
bureau may be the highly construc-
tive factor in the world of interna-
tional commerce that it is equipped
to be as is no other agency.

SCHOOL FRATERNITY
MEMBERS PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Nine stu-
dents of the San Diego high school
were found guilty of violating the
state law which prohibits fraternities
in high schools, at a recent meeting
of the city Board of Education, and
punishment recommended by H. C.
Johnson, superintendent of city
schools, was ordered.

The students are to be permitted
to continue in the high school under
conditions that have been arranged
by the principal and superintendent,
they are to withdraw at once from
their active membership in fraternities
and resign any positions they
may hold in the Associated Student
body, and they must give up all right
to be on any athletic team or take
part in any activity of the high school
outside the regular classroom work
for the rest of this school year.

Superintendent Johnson recommended
to the board that, in the future,
any student, found to be an active
member of any fraternity in the high
school, should be expelled from that
institution.

AMERICANS TO SURVEY
NORTHERN COLOMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A
party of natural scientists led by
F. M. Anderson, of that organiza-
tion, left here November 21 bound for
a five months geological, ethnological
and faunal study trip into northern
Colombia, South America. They will
arrive there at the beginning of the
dry season, and remain to the end of
that season, usually five to six months
in length. Most of the work to be
done by the expedition will be of a
geological survey in northern Colom-
bia, including the Magdalena Valley,
and the bordering ranges as far south
as Bogota, the capital of the country.

The greater part of the geological
surveys, reports and other similar
literature concerning Colombia pub-
lished to date is in German, since the
Germans have appreciated, more than
any other people, the geological rich-
ness of this country and its strategic
position from the point of view of the
mine operator. One of the objects of
the present expedition is to prepare
reports in English on geological and
mining conditions there, and to make
accurate maps of the country.

Special attention will be given to
study of the great San Andreas fault,
which, starting near San Bernardino,
in southern Colombia, follows down
the western coast of Mexico, crosses
easterly into Central America, and
passes out into the Gulf of Mexico at
a point almost on the boundary be-
tween Guatemala and Honduras.

STATE WILL VOTE
ON INCREASE OF
AGRICULTURAL AIDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—As the result
of a referendum taken among the
members of the Nebraska Farm Bu-
reau Federation amendments to the
state Constitution will be submitted,
by the initiative method, at the gen-
eral election in 1922, for the purpose
of furnishing agriculture with more
effective aid.

One of these proposed amendments
will provide for the removal of the
present constitutional limitation of
\$100,000 upon state indebtedness in or-
der that a sufficient fund can be made
available to finance a system of rural
credits. South Dakota, which was
similarly hobbled by its constitution,
adopted a similar amendment, and by
this means money enough was fur-
nished for a rural credits system.
The amount, \$200,000, has since been
returned to the treasury.

The other amendment gives the
state Legislature the power to
classify tangible property. The present
constitution, adopted a year ago,
permits this to be done with in-
tangibles, and a tax much smaller
than that levied upon tangibles and
graded is to be levied next year on
such intangibles as cash in bank,
building and loan stocks and the like.

The farmers believe that agricul-
ture is entitled to some exemptions,
and this amendment will pave the
way for exemption of farm improve-
ments as well as for making distinc-
tion in assessments between improved
and unimproved land. The Non-
partisan League has been urging this
for four years, and it is now to be
joined by the farm bureau. The argu-
ment used is that such exemption
would lend encouragement to farmers
to improve their land without plac-
ing a heavier burden upon them than
upon the man who derives as great
an income from the land itself and
who does not contribute directly to
communal values.

Under the Nebraska constitution,
amendments may be adopted by a
majority vote of those voting upon the
question if the affirmative constitutes
35 per cent of the total vote cast at
the election, provided a petition has
been filed by 10 per cent of the voters
asking that the question be placed
upon the ballot for determination.

PORTLAND, OREGON,
VOTES WORLD'S FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon—Through a
special election held November 19,
Portland citizens have expressed their
desire for a world's fair in 1925, by
casting a vote 4 to 1 in favor of a
tax levied to raise \$2,000,000 toward
financing the proposed project. Plans
of the exposition committee call for
the sum of \$6,000,000 of which
amount \$1,000,000 is to be obtained by
subscription, \$2,000,000 by taxation in
the city of Portland and the remain-
ing \$3,000,000 from state tax. Of the
state tax, Multnomah County will
come in for \$1,000,000 so that the
total amount subscribed by Portland
will amount to \$4,000,000.

A number of sites are being con-
sidered as desirable for locations for
the exposition but owing to the large
amount of work involved for investi-
gating every detail, it will be some
months before the committee will be
able to render a decision. Very large
parking space will be a necessity as
it is estimated that about 10 per cent
of the total cars in America will visit
Portland.
It is felt that no better method has
ever been devised than well managed
expositions, to bring new capital and
men of action and vision to greater
opportunities and as the earlier ex-
positions proved to be of great ad-
vantage to Oregon and the northwest
the exposition of 1925 will focus at-
tention on the highways, electrical
water power possibilities and natural
advantages of Oregon.

DAIRY MARKETING
BODY IS PROJECTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

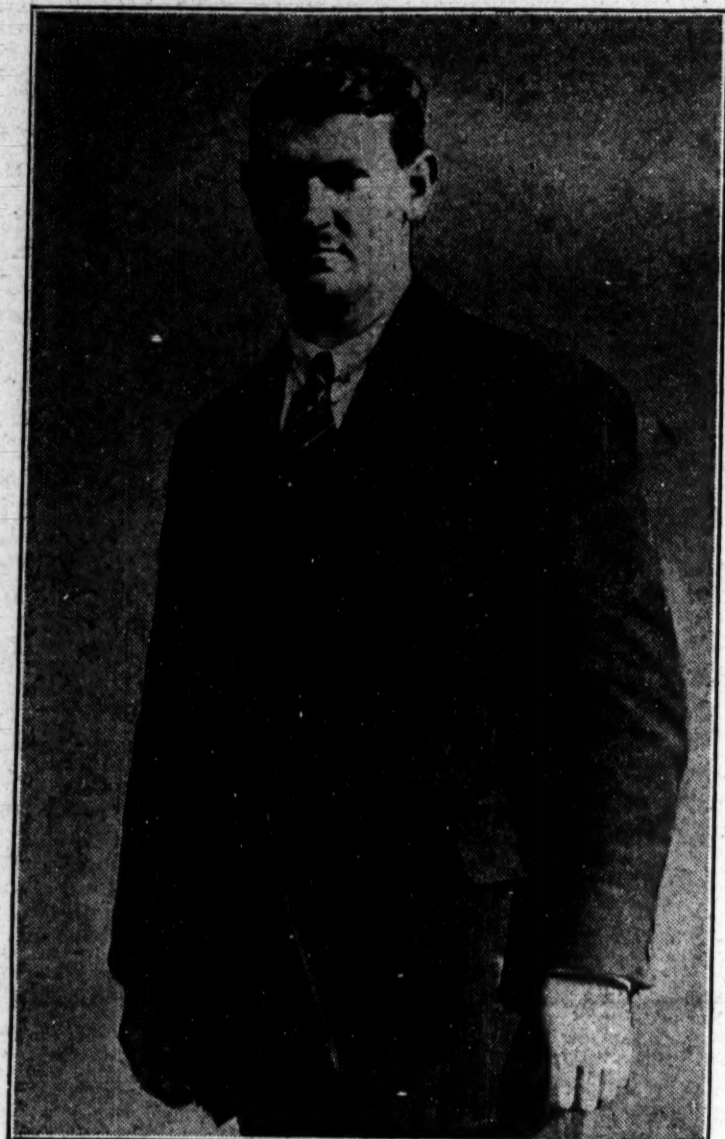
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A com-
mittee of 40 dairymen, created last
spring by the Federation of Farmers
Associations of this State, has decided
to found a cooperative marketing sys-
tem for dairy products in the Indian-
apolis territory.

It is announced that the plan does
not contemplate a monopolistic han-
dling of dairy products, but intends
only to work for standardization of
dairy enterprise. One of the chief
problems before dairymen, members
of the committee say, is that of han-
dling the surplus of whole milk thrown
on the market in the summer by farm-
ers who are now avowedly dairymen,
and who have no milk to sell in the
cold months, when a shortage gener-
ally is felt.

WORLD TO JUDGE
IRISH NEGOTIATIONSImportant Statements to Be Issued
Today in Belfast and London
May Fix Responsibility for
the Conference's Deadlock

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—As
time passes more and more informa-
tion respecting the proposals that
have been made during the Irish
peace conference is coming to light,
and it is anticipated that before long
full publicity will be given to the
matters under discussion. Meanwhile
before the dawn comes the situation
is universally regarded as extremely
critical, that is to say that all is not
lost neither is all won, and nobody
knows what the next few days will
bring forth.

In Labor circles, which have done



Photograph by Topical Press Agency, London

Michael Collins

One of the Sinn Fein representatives now negotiating with the British
Government in the effort to find a solution of the Irish problem.

all in their power to assist Mr. Lloyd
George in the negotiations and are
content to stand and wait without in-
formation until a settlement
brought about, there is a feeling that
an important factor in the situation
is the clear indication that has re-
cently been given that Ulster can no
longer count on an important party in
England for support in any extreme
policy it may care to pursue.

Such indications as the Unionist
Party gave at Liverpool may prove
decisive in their view in bringing
Ulster to a less truculent attitude than
it is reported to have displayed, and
labor, which claims to have urged
the British Government long ago to
pursue the course it is now follow-
ing, places great reliance on this pos-
sibility.

The impression prevails that the
alliance question is again taking
great place in the discussions. It is
pointed out in government circles that
Sinn Fein has given no undertaking to
submit to this condition which Lord
Birkenhead saw fit to refer to during
the week-end following his interview
with the Sinn Fein representatives.
Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and
Gavan Duffy. The question of taking
oath as a symbol of the imperial
connection is held to be a minor point
by some, and provided an agreement
is reached on other vital questions it
is felt that the oath will be no diffi-
culty.

On the other hand if an agreement
is not reached, the oath would be a
mere pretense, and it would be no use
going to war to enforce it. In spite of
this red herring drawn across the
track of the Irish negotiations, the
fact is not lost sight of that the rela-
tions between North and South Ire-
land, the present Gordian knot, is even
harder to cut than the relations be-
tween Southern Ireland and the British
Empire.

Responsibility for the deadlock may
soon be fixed, for the important state-
ments to be made simultaneously in
London and Belfast tomorrow are ex-
pected to show more completely what
has been offered and what has been
rejected and by whom, even although
the full correspondence may not see
the light of day.

Publicity has been deprecated by
all concerned up to now in the inter-
ests of peace, but there are signs of
increasing restlessness with secret
negotiations as the time draws near
when a decision one way or another
is to be reached.

It has been one of the chief anxieties
of the government lest the Unionist
reckless should by persistent ques-
tioning in the House of Commons

make the work of the negotiations
difficult, but Lord Birkenhead has
made it clear that this secrecy shall
not be carried on till too late when
popular opinion cannot be expressed
to prevent a catastrophe.
From ministerial utterances alle-
giance to the Crown, membership of
the British Empire, British naval and
military security, free trade between
Ireland and Great Britain and no co-
ercion for Ulster are among the con-
ditions demanded by the British Gov-
ernment in return for accommodating
Sinn Fein by the grant of dominion
home rule on the lines of the Canadian
administration, but the application of
these conditions remains as yet in-
explicit.

ADMIRAL SIMS FOR
CONTROL OF THE AIR

"WATERBURY, Connecticut—"The
battleship is no longer the backbone of
the navy," declared Vice-Admiral
William S. Sims, president of the Naval
War College, speaking here.
"The battleship has no offense
against airplanes and no offensive

CANNERS PRESENT
PACKER CASE PLEAModification of Consent Decree
Urged—Claim Is Made That
Cost of Distribution Could
Thereby Be LoweredSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Modification of the packer consent
decree, on the ground that it is un-
economic and illegal, was asked yester-
day of the joint committee ap-
pointed to hear arguments for and
against such modification. The first
appeal for changes in the transporta-
tion clauses of the decree was made
by Vernon Campbell, representing the
California Cooperative Canneries, who
was followed by Ruston McKinney
and Elmer Chase of the Canners
League of California.

The committee appointed to investi-
gate the matter with a view to making
recommendations to the Attorney-
General, upon which possible action
by the District Supreme Court will be
based, consists of Herman T. Gallo-
way of the Department of Justice,
chairman; Bayard Hainer of the
Department of Agriculture, and F. C.
Hall of the Department of Commerce.
All organizations and individuals in-
terested in the proposed modification
of the consent decree which would re-
store to the "big five" packing com-
panies their right to use their refrig-
erator cars in the transportation of
non-allied commodities, will be
given a chance to present their argu-
ments, pro and con, before this com-
mittee.

Two Factions Opposed

The issue has narrowed down to a
contest between the fruit and canning
interests of California, which formerly
marketed a large part of their prod-
ucts through the packing companies,
and the wholesale grocers' associa-
tions throughout the country, which,
as one of the main channels of dis-
tribution, oppose the reentry of the
packers as competitors. More than a
dozen associations have signified to
the Department of Justice their in-
tention to present arguments.

Mr. Campbell opened his statement
by branding as false recent charges
that he was an agent for the packers,
and that his organization was under
packer control. The California Co-
operative Canneries has been given a
clean bill on this score by the Fed-
eral Trade Commission, he declared,
and the sole reason for the entering
of the plea for modification of the de-
cree was that it had reacted very un-
favorably upon his organization and
others like it by depriving them of their
markets and means of distribu-
tion.

The injunctions and orders against
the activities of the packers unre-
lated to the meat packing business
were issued, according to Mr. Camp-
bell's assertion, without due process
of law. The principal market of the
organization was thereby destroyed.

Benefits Claimed

Branding the consent decree as an
"economic mistake," and one without
legal foundation, he claimed that the
interest of the public demanded that
the orders restricting the distributing
activities of the packers be revoked.

"Several of the big packing com-
panies are willing to distribute food on
a commission basis," he said. "They
have developed the most modern and
economical methods of distribution in
the country. The wholesale grocers,
as the hub of distribution, are inter-
ested in keeping them out of the com-
petitive field. When, as has been
shown by the Congressional Committee
on Agricultural Investigation, 49 cents
of the consumer's dollar goes to pay
the costs of distribution, it is time to
find some way to decrease this ex-
pense."

He declared the cry of "monopoly"
which had been raised by the whole-
saler was without foundation, since
every one of the "big five" companies
was in competition with every other
company, and with the wholesale
organizations, in distribution of food
products. The consent decree which
removed these companies from the
field, leaving the wholesale grocers in
possession, removed a factor which, as
proved by statistics, tended to lower

distribution rates. Charges that the
packers enjoyed unfair advantages in
transportation were dismissed by the
Interstate Commerce Commission in
June, 1921.

"Unless this decree is modified
within 90 days," he concluded "exten-
sive facilities for distribution will be
scrapped by the packers, with conse-
quent loss to both the producer and
the public. The real interest of the
public demands a free and open field
for packers and wholesalers alike."

Injunction Asked
Stockyard Traders Attack Packer
Regulation ActSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An injunction
against the enforcement of the packer
control law by H. C. Wallace, Sec-
retary of Agriculture, was asked here
yesterday by attorneys for traders and
commission men operating in the Chi-
cago stockyards. They appeared be-
fore Judge K. M. Landis of the United
States District Court, asking that the
Secretary of Agriculture be restrained
from enforcing the penalties under the
law which becomes effective tomorrow.

The constitutionality of the law is
under attack in a suit filed in the
court yesterday. The plea, made by C.
B. Spofford of a firm of brokers in the
Union Stockyards in the name of his
and 30 other local firms, declares that
the act interferes with the right of
private business to be free from un-
duly hampering legislation.

It is also declared that the right of
the individual states of the Union to
regulate commerce within their bor-
ders is interfered with. It was de-
clared that it is the first successful
attempt to pass legislation "providing
for federal government regulation of a
business not partaking of the nature
of public service."

APPEAL FOR GAS RATE
REDUCTION IN CHICAGOSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reckless finan-
cing and inefficient operation is
charged against the Peoples Gas Light
and Coke Company in an appeal for a
reduction in gas rates made to the
Illinois Commerce Commission by D.
R. Richberg, special gas attorney for
the city.

"Reduce the gas rate from \$1.15 to
90 cents a thousand feet," demanded
Attorney Richberg. "The company
has added its recent statements of
operating costs from holder to the
burner in so flagrant a manner that
they are not statements of operating
costs at all, but a dishonest mixture
of operating costs and capital charges,
presenting a set of accounts which are
palpably false."

Company reports, he said, showed
heavy declines in the cost of making
gas. Evidence was cited by Mr. Rich-
berg which he said showed that the
company in October, 1919, paid \$9,897-
000 for the Ogden Gas Company prop-
erties and has contracted to make
additional payments before March 4,
1945, of more than \$15,000,000. He as-
serted the property at the time of
acquisition was not worth \$2,000,000.

ALFALFA GROWERS
GET GOOD RETURNSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

RAPID CITY, South Dakota—While
grain prices are low, the alfalfa seed
growers of the western part of
South Dakota are getting a good re-
turn for their efforts and the cash
receipts will make ordinary grain
farming returns look small.

One farmer in Mellette County re-
ports a return of \$67 per acre from his
field, another in Meade County reports
a return of \$70 per acre for his crop.

AMERICAN BANKERS
AGREE TO ARGENTINE
LOAN OF \$50,000,000

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A
New York group of bankers has
informed the Argentine Government
that a definite proposal will be sub-
mitted in the early part of next month
for a loan to Argentina of \$50,000,000,
according to official announcement
made yesterday. This offer, it is un-
derstood, will be merely a repetition
of the proposed \$50,000,000 loan con-
cerning which negotiations were en-
tered into last September.

The character of the announcement
at first led to the erroneous inter-
pretation that a much larger loan was
contemplated, for the purpose of con-
solidating Argentina's public debt,
which amounted on July 31 last to
640,000,000 paper pesos, requiring a
loan of approximately \$200,000,000 at
the present rate of exchange.

It was stated in the official an-
nouncement that the American bank-
ers had, in addition to the offer forth-
coming next month, "also expressed
the desire to place a loan which
would enable the Argentine Govern-
ment to realize a plan to consolidate
the public debt."

On account of the amount involved
for this purpose, bankers here do not
believe that such a loan is in im-
mediate contemplation.

The "Epoca" the government organ,
describes the American offer as very
flattering to the national prestige.

Baldwin Plant Gets Order

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The Baldwin Locomotive Works of
this city recently loaned the Argentine
Government \$13,000,000, all of which
is to be spent in this country for rail-
road equipment, Samuel M. Vaulcain,
president of the Baldwin concern, said
yesterday. He declined to discuss the
terms of the loan, except to say that it
was for five years.

Contracts for the entire amount, Mr.
Vaulcain stated, already have been
placed with Baldwins and the Stand-
ard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania. The Baldwin contract
calls for 85 locomotives for the state
railroads of Argentina, 25 of which
will be ready for shipment about De-
cember 1. That of the car company
is for passenger and freight cars,
which, Mr. Vaulcain said, are being
built at the Middletown car works.
Each contract, he said, called for
equipment costing approximately \$6-
500,000.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The
discovery of a new planet in the group
of asteroids which revolve between the
orbits of Jupiter and Mars is an-
nounced by Dr. Hartmann, director of
the observatory of the University of La
Plata. The planet is of the fourth
magnitude and is seen at present from
this latitude in the constellation Cetus,
which lies south of the "great square"
of Pegasus, now visible in the evening
sky.

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BANKER GIVES PLAN FOR DEBT PAYMENT

Frank A. Vanderlip Proposes Allied Interest Should Be Devoted to Works in Europe Under American Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Frank A. Vanderlip laid before the American people last night a proposal that they set upon the problem of the allied debt to the United States as an opportunity to make a grand gesture of altruism in international relationships such as the cold materialism would be expected to accept only under protest.

Mr. Vanderlip proposed that payments on the allied debts, which he regarded as just debts which must be paid, and could not be canceled, should be devoted by the United States for a time to rehabilitating eastern Europe, and to assisting even the more highly cultivated European nations in advancing those interests, such as education and art, which can be promoted only for the welfare of mankind.

"The possibilities now existing in society for realizing better conditions for all humanity are undreamed of," said Mr. Vanderlip before the Economic Club at Hotel Astor. "The opportunity has arisen to make these possibilities realities. If we insist to the letter upon our claim, it would, in all probability, never be met. If we insist upon it selfishly we will realize in hatreds but not in cash. If we are generous, and wisely generous, these claims can all be paid, and I believe, will all be paid, and the good we do, with them will mean more to us materially than anything we could conceivably be parting with."

War Left Opportunity

"If we convert the debt due to us into a debt due to humanity, the whole world will want to see it paid. World sentiment would be favorable to payment if the purposes to which the amount was to be devoted were clearly seen to be wise and sound purposes for European regeneration."

"The war has created an opportunity which could never otherwise have arisen. The obstacles in the path of European civilization can be turned into stepping-stones toward a position vastly better than Europe has ever known. It is possible that newly awakened impulses, if they can only be harnessed up to the machinery of production and distribution, can result in great actual improvement of civilization."

"Such a rehabilitation plan would revive European hope, renew courage, stimulate industry. Wilsonian ideals, which had inflamed Europe with hope, have been crushed in Paris, and Europe has fallen back into far worse than its old-time cynicism. Once more with opportunity for incalculable service to mankind, what would the United States do with it?"

A plan for the development of eastern Europe could be laid out, he said, comparing it with the vision that foresaw the possibilities of the American west. There could be provided education, economic organization, application of enlightened production methods, harmonizing of blind racial antagonisms. Everything the war had cost, that unwise peace was costing, could be recompensed, with a great economic margin, if eastern Europe could be put in order.

Returns from Investment

How could the United States assist toward this end? A nation would spend prodigally on the things that had furnished the economic items of national budgets for a thousand years, but leave expenditures for objects profoundly influencing the better course of civilization to be worked out in a puny way by an occasional philanthropist, or left undone. But it would be possible to make expenditures of a kind rarely sanctioned by the taxpayer, bringing returns, which in terms of the welfare of mankind, would be incalculably greater than those realized upon ordinary government expenditures.

"If it is such a program," said Mr. Vanderlip, "that I would, for a great many years, devote every dollar we can get of interest on this debt."

Forgoing direct payment for a time, and devoting the money to European rehabilitation, would in the end bring to the United States much more than all the debt now owed and apparently impossible of payment. Such expenditures should not be strictly for welfare work; in the main it should be made with great vision of the future, rather than as a palliative to ease the distress of the moment.

Revolving Fund of Credit

A first concern should be to help put in order the old machinery of credit in Europe. Part of the expenditures could be used as a revolving fund of credit to help nations accomplish specific purposes carefully analyzed as economically sound and for the general good. These funds could be repaid if used on a sound economic basis and could be loaned over and over again. Expenditures would also improve transportation and sanitation and develop hydroelectric power, particularly in Italy and Austria. Only six months interest, \$250,000,000, put into hydroelectric development in exchange for a mortgage on it, would provide in those countries a saving in coal imports, helping them to balance their foreign trade, while obtaining for the United States a sound security. Other expenditures could equip eastern Europe with a grain elevator system.

Expenditures of the money paid by the debtors would be made "where and how we willed," they would not be made by the debtors. Work done by Americans in Europe proved that the United States had the wisdom, experience, temperament and freedom

from unwise political interference, "which would warrant the hope that we could, even with the best motives in the world, successfully conduct such a great experiment."

Control in United States

Mr. Vanderlip cited particularly, as an example, Robert College, in Constantinople, as developing educated leaders, and pointed out America's opportunity by assisting European education, to spread a "profound influence toward softening the world-old hatreds of Europe."

Peasants of eastern Europe could be taught better agricultural methods, compensating most of their war losses, not building up difficult competition for American farmers, but rather feeding Europe and increasing her purchasing power.

The plan would not impose American culture on the highly cultivated nations. But it might propose to England establishment of great scientific laboratories, giving to the world new knowledge of incalculable value. It might give Italy means for establishing great schools of applied arts. Even France might agree that some of the money she paid the United States could be expended upon objects in France for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Vanderlip would draw upon the best thought of Europe in formulating and administering the plan, but always keeping the control in the United States. He prefaced his appeal by reviewing the world debt situation. The debt to the United States must be paid, despite the European tendency to think that it might be canceled.

SOLDIER AID BILL IS NOW OPERATIVE

California Fund Available by Which Former Resident Service Men Will Be Aided in Buying Homes and Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The State of California has available for immediate distribution to former service men \$2,000,000, under the veteran farm and home purchase bill, passed into law at the last session of the state Legislature. Announcement to this effect is made here by Robert Smith, secretary of the California Veterans Welfare Board.

From this fund former service men are offered loans ranging from \$500 to \$7500 to be paid back within 40 years, at low rates of interest, such loans being for the purpose of assisting these veterans to purchase farms, the applicant being required to pay 10 per cent of his own money on the price of the property. The fund now available, according to estimates worked out by Mr. Smith, will assist approximately 500 men. Those considered most deserving will be given preference in making the loans. Applicants who, for one reason or another, do not receive loans out of the present \$2,000,000 allotment, will be considered first when the \$10,000,000 allotment, to be raised immediately by a state bond issue, is available.

Organizations of former service men are distributing application blanks for these loans. Local posts of the American Legion are especially designated as centers from which application blanks may be obtained, and arrangements made for obtaining the loans. The price to be paid for a farm shall not exceed \$7500 or for a home, \$5000. This means that a former soldier, with \$750, can buy the maximum farm, letting the balance of \$6750 run for 40 years, or, with less cash, he can buy a smaller farm under the same terms, and so on.

According to the rules laid down by the board, the applications for loans will be considered in the following order:

1. Those from men who were wounded while members of the military or naval forces of the United States.
2. Those who were bona fide residents of California for at least one year prior to enlistment in the military service.
3. Those who are not owners of farms or homes, and who do not possess sufficient means to purchase either.
4. Those whose wives do not own property, the value of which, added to the value of the property selected for purchase, will exceed \$7500 in the case of a farm, or \$5000 in the case of a home.
5. Those whose wives have not already received benefits from this or similar laws, in this or other states.

ENFORCEMENT ACT UPHELD BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The contention that it is unconstitutional to deny a man the right to trial by jury was the chief ground for the 185 cases on appeal of which the State Supreme Court decided the Vane Ness State Prohibition Enforcement Act was valid.

The law provides that an alleged offender be brought before the judge, sitting as a magistrate, who has the power to hear evidence and pronounce sentence without a jury. The wets had claimed that this was a denial of the right of trial by jury. The prohibitionists held that the provision merely placed the liquor law violator in the same class of offenders as the drunkard and the disorderly and as such they were not entitled to jury trial any more than those who commit other disorders.

Now that the Supreme Court has decided fully in favor of the Vane Ness act it is expected that the wets will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

JAPAN HAS MANY BUSINESS ISSUES

Leader of Japanese Commercial Delegation Describes Problems of Finance, Tariff, Taxation—American Solutions Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Japan is emerging from a condition of business depression, but the process of readjustment involves solution of many problems of tariff, taxation, and finance, declared Dr. Takuma Dan, head of many great enterprises in Japan, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is in search of information on the manner in which these problems are being met in the United States, as well as to establish acquaintanceships, that the Japanese delegation which he heads, and which includes 15 of the outstanding business and industrial leaders of Japan, is making an extensive tour of this country, Dr. Dan said. During their three-day stay the visitors will be the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Perhaps the most important question, because of its close relation to economic recovery, is tariff, the Japanese business leader asserted. The pressing need of tariff consideration by Japan, who has not erected import barriers in the past, is predicated on the activity of Germany. Dr. Dan sees this nation as in a position to flood the markets of the world with comparatively cheap goods within a short time. Even now, he asserted, much German product which cannot be identified as such is finding its way into world markets.

During the war, Dr. Dan pointed out, Japan built up a successful industry in dyestuffs and several other lines. Now, with the dislocation of exchange, she is confronted with the problem of protecting them by tariff. There is, therefore, considerable interest in the American valuation plan, as well as the reaction American tariff barriers will have on trade with Japan.

Taxation in Japan

With regard to taxation, Dr. Dan asserted that business in Japan bears the burden of taxation much in proportion to business in the United States. He put himself on record as favoring change in the direction of indirect taxation, and expressed considerable interest in the sales tax.

Dr. Dan was inclined to avoid questions of political nature and leave them to the official representatives of the government for settlement. He pointed out that the visit of his party has no connection with the Washington Conference, having been arranged before the Conference was called. Asked his opinion on the effect of the Hughes proposal, however, Dr. Dan said that it would have a distinctly adverse effect on the Japanese shipbuilding industry, which has already been hard hit, but he emphasized the fact that this consideration should not influence the procedure toward the limitation of armament.

Labor conditions in Japan are such as to create a problem of new importance, Dr. Dan declared. Wages have risen an average of 300 per cent during the war period and have not been appreciably deflated. Although there is little organization of labor, due probably to the fact that there are more women employed in industry than men, the tendency is in that direction. The solutions of labor problems by the United States, therefore, are felt to be of extreme importance in answering these questions as they come.

Military Policy

Touching slightly on politics, Dr. Dan asserted that Japan is misunderstood both as to her real military strength and to her policy in China. Militarily Japan is not "armed to the teeth" or preparing to be, as many think, he asserted, while in Asia, Japan is moved by a desire to open up the East for all, not to exploit it for herself. Shantung, he declared, Japan does not want for herself, because the province has 30,000,000 inhabitants alien in race and sentiment. Korea is better under Japanese control than otherwise, he added.

With respect to Russia, Dr. Dan expressed the conviction that the Soviet Government is becoming tempered with capitalism and recognizing the necessity of doing business with capitalist nations along capitalist lines. This, he feels, will open Russia to commercial relationship with the rest of the world. He intimated that realization of this is not far distant, the Soviet control of Russia now being of several years' standing.

During their visit, the members of the delegation will visit manufacturing plants, points of interest, institutions of learning in the vicinity, and will spend time in individual and group conferences with business men. Luncheons and dinners are being tendered by the City of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce and others, the entire reception being in charge of a committee headed by Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston chamber and vice-president of the First National Bank.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES ARE AMALGAMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—The State Railroad Commission has authorized the Southern California Edison Company to acquire all properties of the Santa Barbara Electric Company for \$682,834, and to assume indebtedness and other liabilities of \$1,056,863. This decision was handed down in San Francisco on November 19. This change is more in the book-keeping line than in ownership, development, or property.

The parent company has owned the local electric company, but it was operated as a separate entity. The same decision orders the Edison Company to make improvements to the water supply of the town of Ventura, which has long been demanding them, without any raise in rates.

PUBLIC WARNED OF INOCULATION TEST

Facts as to Effects of "Schick Test" Would Stir Indignation If Known, Says Official of Medical Liberty League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Knowledge of the facts concerning the operation of the "Schick Test" and the toxin-antitoxin injections for the alleged prevention of diphtheria, would cause the public to indignantly protest against the plans of certain groups of the medical profession to promote this test and to take steps to prevent any further experimentation in this direction, says Mrs. Jessica Henderson, vice-president of the American Medical Liberty League.

The "Schick Test" has been performed on public school children in various parts of the United States, says Mrs. Henderson, and the American Medical Liberty League has taken steps to ascertain the results, which have been far from its alleged objects, injuries and fatalities having been reported in a number of instances. These results, according to Mrs. Henderson, may be easily verified.

The Medical Liberty League announces that a campaign to administer this toxin-antitoxin treatment has been opened in Massachusetts and that medical physicians are reporting that groups of children in the public schools of an increasing number of cities are being subjected to the test. Mrs. Henderson believes that the public should be thoroughly warned of this movement and that people not only should stand on their rights but also ascertain the bad effects which have followed efforts to inaugurate the test in other parts of the country.

Mrs. Henderson points out that public meetings for the purpose of explaining the "Schick Test" are being held in schools throughout the state and that one of these recently was held in the hall of a school building in Lawrence. It was announced, she said, that the test gave absolute immunity from diphtheria and was perfectly harmless. When the lecturing physician was asked regarding certain specific cases in the states of Georgia, Missouri and Illinois, in which fatalities from the treatment had been alleged, Mrs. Henderson said he made no attempt at denial but laid the results to "accident" and "mistake."

"How long shall we allow ourselves to be put off in this way?" asks Mrs. Henderson. "It is unquestionably the duty of parents to look into this matter before they allow their children to be touched, however fair the claim made. Let us prevent such tragedies as have occurred in other states of the Union. It must not be forgotten that the manufacturers of virus, serums and antitoxins are in the business for profit, and that it is the people's money that is paying for this toxin-antitoxin treatment, when performed on school children 'free of charge.'"

CHICAGO ENFORCEMENT MOVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reorganization of the prohibition enforcement forces at Chicago is being perfected, officials declared on Sunday. Commissioner Haynes may make a personal survey of conditions in Chicago during the first part of December, it was said. Transfer of E. C. Yellowley, head of the Mobile Prohibition Agents Corps, from New York to Chicago with a view of repeating here the intensive campaign against illegal liquor which he conducted in the eastern city, is under consideration.

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NEW YORK

ART

American Water Colors at Brooklyn Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Water colors by American artists, now hung in the Brooklyn Institute Museum, mark an occasion of more than ordinary interest. The display does not merely stir the pride of those partial to that medium; it is of a quality to impress the general visitor that perhaps the day of the water color has come, after having been too long deferred. It may well be that the impulse of this exhibition may set the stage anew and bring the water color, for the season at least, into direct public focus.

Every one must admit that the water color has had a fair chance. Probably few have thought it worth while to stop and reason why. The Brooklyn show ought to dispose of such loose thinking as has placed it among the casual things, a pastime in color washing. Here is proof that artists like Sargent, Pennell, Homer, La Farge, Hassam and others, who aspire to that company, have not disdained it. Indeed, that they have felt it worthy of their conscience and their best skill. Harsh or light judgment of it, on the score of frivolous reputation, must be dismissed at once in such a presence.

The present tableau had the initial advantage of a rare nucleus in the Sargent-Homer collections which are distinctive treasures of the museum. These masterly productions occupy opposite alcoves, friendly rivals and exemplars in the sweep and flash of their beauty. But the other alcoves into which the exhibition is divided entice by their own charm, with a hospitality as whole-hearted, if not as opulent, as that of the masters. Surprise and pleasure, prime requisites in a successful show, await one at every turn in the gallery.

For instance, who would picture Joseph Pennell sitting in the quiet of a Brooklyn window, translating into color the movement of the river at dusk, the purple hush of the sunset hour, the lighting of the bridges, and the castle-pile of lower Manhattan retreating into the shadows and then suddenly revealing its myriad of windows, each glowing like a gem set into the night? At a shipyard, with the riveters racing at top speed and the grim and businesslike contrivances of steel fashioning great hulls into ocean couriers, recording with bold stroke the brawn of men and the might of the foundries, Mr. Pennell would find himself among his familiars of recent years, and here he is a swim in the twilight. For his part, the war is over and there is no aftermath. He is again the disciple and the exponent of Whistler par excellence, and the happiness he feels in saying so carries an enjoyment that must be shared by all lovers of poetic expression in color.

Mahonri Young furnishes another surprise. We are accustomed to him as a model of rugged forms in sculpture, as 'one able to handle labor or other stern types with individual force. Now he takes up the brush as if it were his chosen implement, and paints a chicken yard, a summer day, a sheltered cove and other vacation scenes with lightness and grace of finish, denoting his liking for things of play as well as of work, and leaving one to guess which he enjoys the better.

John R. Frazier has a group in one of the alcoves which leads the visitor to consult the catalogue to make sure that some of the examples of Sargent have not strayed into a neighboring preserve. The Frazier pictures are of scenes in Provincetown, where artist colonization has, of course, in its beginnings, lured many moths around big candles. It is a hopeful sign for that resort that work such as Frazier's comes from it, for if those with his vision and power can be drawn and will abide there, a Provincetown school will acquire a prospect of fixity, much to be wished, and it may be happily forgotten that Provincetown loomed important only when the war put an embargo on artist-travel abroad. Mr. Frazier imparts real distinction to the Portuguese fishing boats and the quaint byways of the place.

Thornton Oakley has a trio of oil-



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SAVINGS INCREASE WITH PROHIBITION

Anti-Saloon League Leader Gives Facts as Denial of Active Propaganda Against Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Asserting that there is in operation a particularly active propaganda designed to weaken the faith of the public in the prohibition law, Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, points generally to the benefits which have accrued to the credit of the Eighteenth Amendment, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"That portion of the daily press which is hostile to prohibition, not content with giving disproportionate emphasis to violations of the law, too often disregards facts which clearly indicate the social and economic value of prohibition."

"The report of the Massachusetts Bank Commissioner for 1920, which was recently issued, contains some very valuable statistics regarding the gain in assets by saving banks and kindred institutions since the advent of prohibition."

"The people of Massachusetts saved more money in the prohibition year of 1920, with its high cost of living, unemployment and general business depression, than in any previous year. The Bank Commissioner's report shows gains in assets of the savings institutions, including cooperative banks, amounting to \$190,826,000 as follows:

\$625,000—Gain in assets of credit unions, etc.
19,099,000—Gain in assets of cooperative banks.
69,240,000—Gain in assets of trust companies.
101,862,000—Gain in assets of savings banks.
190,826,000—Total gain in savings in Massachusetts for 1920.

"Prohibitionists make no claim that the Eighteenth Amendment is solely responsible for this increase, but are content to point to the fact that this magnificent record was made during the period of prohibition and that the only year that even approached this record of savings was 1919, a year of partial prohibition."

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PERTURBATIONS OF THE SPANISH PRESS

New Series of Subjects of Intense Interest Has Been Promoted by the Conflict in the Spanish Zone of Morocco

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The newspaper press of Madrid, and to a degree that of the rest of Spain as well, always keen, alert and really excellent, seems continually to be faced with new problems of a more or less original character, and some of them may have a not inconsiderable international interest. A series of new subjects of intense interest to itself have just been engaged in its attention, and are not yet finished with. They have been promoted, as might be guessed, by the war in Morocco.

One of them concerns and another depends upon that comparatively new but really thorough Spanish newspaper institution known as the *Descanso Domini*, which came into existence Sunday rest. Whatever may have been done in other parts of the world at different times toward achieving what is variously or jointly regarded as a religious and social ideal in the way of giving rest to the newspaper workers of all classes on Sundays, it has certainly been carried out more thoroughly, effectively and successfully in Spain than elsewhere. It has now been in operation for more than a year, and with the exception of one or two occasions when a newspaper with big news on Sunday evening has taken the risk—being very seriously warned afterward—it has worked smoothly and has been generally respected.

No Paper on Monday Morning

The government that instituted this Sunday rest, having been encouraged toward it by the working journalists themselves, did not boggle with the difficulty that is so often quoted in these cases, that if newspapers are suspended on Sundays it means only that the newspaper workers are given a weekly holiday on Saturdays and not on Sundays. It was boldly ordered that the papers to be published on Sunday mornings might be duly prepared and put to press on the preceding night, but that after that there must be no more work in the newspaper offices or by the persons or staffs immediately connected with them until Monday morning—the real daylight morning and not the hours just following midnight.

So it was made impossible for daily morning newspapers to be published on Monday mornings, and they are definitely prohibited. The morning papers appear on Sunday mornings, and afterward there is nothing more until the evening papers come out on Monday afternoons. In the interval the journalists walk about like gentlemen, study like professors or—truly in the majority of cases—behave brilliantly upon the domestic hearth as heads of families. At the beginning the proprietors felt that by some means they ought to make some sort of apologetic slow on Monday mornings, and adopted the expedient of including a special Monday supplement with the Sunday morning issue. However this was obviously no good for news, and in recent times there has been a tendency to neglect the rather feeble idea. And the public have become accustomed to having no papers on Monday mornings.

Real Test Comes

There was, however, always a feeling that when some grand national crisis of the very first class arose, and there was big news on Sundays, the real test would be made, there would be a general and combined revolt by the proprietors, the government would be defied, and there would be a way to the end that the papers would appear on all seven days of every week. The intensified Morocco war has brought the crisis and the *Descanso Domini* has survived it wonderfully, but not without great anxieties, sharp conflicts and strange expedients. As was anticipated some of the proprietors promptly expressed their view that the correct moment had come for the system of the *Descanso Domini* itself to be given a rest, and they represented to the authorities that they proposed to work on Sundays and give all the war news on Monday mornings.

Not all the newspapers, however, did this. Only those that might be classed as the most enterprising and that had the greatest financial interests at stake. But the staff workers at once took up a bold and determined stand and petitioned the government to maintain the *Descanso Domini* in each and every circumstance most rigorously. The government at once showed itself sympathetic to the workers and promised it would see them through. When the proprietors gave a hint of defiance, the governmental authorities countered with a better one, which was to the effect that after all the government was running the war and could, if necessary, hold up all news about it and could also censor out all references to it not merely on one day a week but every day. The restless proprietors were then somewhat quieted, but lately there has been a recrudescence of their desires, and there have been general rumors that they were about to be satisfied.

Representations to Government

Action has been taken by a special newspaper workers' Sunday rest committee in the way of strong representations to the Minister of the Interior, the Count de Coello de Portugal, who received deputations and at the same time was bombarded by corresponding applications from the provinces. The newspaper workers then they had audience with him assured him that

they had all their colleagues in Spain at their support. The Count answered that the *Descanso Domini* would be maintained at all costs, and that his personal friendship with certain proprietors would not prevent him from energetically resisting any attempt to upset the existing arrangement. He said that the president of the Association of the Press at Barcelona and the same at Bilbao had telegraphed to him in a great state of alarm, fearing they were about to lose their seventh-day rest; and he had answered them in reassuring terms.

"You and your colleagues, to whom I offer my affectionate regards, may be tranquil," he had telegraphed. The Count has newspaper associations; these came into the family through its founding of the *"Epoca."* A few days later there was a recurrence in a more concrete form of the rumors, and again the newspaper men's committee hurried to the bureau of the Minister of the Interior in the Puerta del Sol. He told them then, that while there was a majority of themselves, as was the case at present, in favor of retaining the *Descanso Domini* there would be no change.

Case Becomes Complicated

To some observers the case has become a little complicated by the government itself stepping into the Monday morning newspaperless breach and publishing broadcast through the country an official sheet called the *"Hoja Oficial"*—"hoja" being Spanish for "sheet"—containing the latest war news and not, as it has begun to appear, war news only but comments, and again any other news that the authorities in Madrid and the civil governors in the provinces may consider urgent.

Critics of this scheme, especially the newspaper proprietors who dislike the *Descanso Domini*, see in it a sort of beginning of a nationalization of newspapers, or at all events the establishment of a governmental newspaper, the conductors of which would obviously have a great advantage over all rivals. This may be a suggestion, but there is more ground for the apprehension that the *"Hoja Oficial"* which has come in as a Monday morning official newspaper as a war measure only, will be continued afterward. There is indeed evidence that the authorities have this in their mind, though, of course they have come to no decision, as there is no need to do until the war is over. But there again, as it is pointed out, the war will not be over absolutely for some years perhaps, so the government will always have the excuse to continue its *Hoja*, and if the practice commended itself to it—as no doubt it would—it could fill up the space with political news. There is the rub.

Belated News

Now this *"Hoja Oficial"* is quite different from the newspapers of other foreign governments in the past. It was promulgated and designed in the columns of its lofty and ancient colleague, the official *"Gaceta de Madrid"*, in which all the royal and governmental decrees and all the purely official intelligence is published. The *"Gaceta"* is the regular witness of the slow but sure working of the official mind, which is much the same in Madrid as elsewhere, and it has customs and characteristics which are common to corresponding official sheets abroad.

Thus a short time ago it published the statistics of Spain's foreign trade for July, 1920, nearly a year and a half after that trade was negotiated, and it was not because the statistics were not available earlier, for the customs authorities have already issued them for July of this year. Much official news of the promulgation and statistical order which has been available for a year or more, and some of it really needed because not otherwise obtainable, has not yet been printed, and its appearance is awaited with impatience.

Future of "Hoja Oficial"

The publication of the *"Hoja Oficial"* has called attention to this matter, and some of the daily newspapers declare vehemently that either the news should be printed elsewhere, or else the *"Gaceta,"* whose object appears to be not to alarm its readers, should do its business promptly. It is feared that if there is no change in system, the *"Hoja Oficial"* may take after the bad habits of its progenitor, and that the ultimate pacification of the Spanish zone of Morocco, which it is hoped to complete in a very few years, may only be announced to the readers of a succeeding generation, with the result that a later posterity may form an entirely erroneous impression of the energy and achievements of the Spaniards of the present time.

The announcement concerning the *"Hoja Oficial"* that appeared in the *"Gaceta"* stated that it would be printed on Sunday nights in the printing offices in Madrid and the provinces where the *"Boletin Oficial"* was printed, and

that it would be circulated on Monday mornings. All the official news concerning the war in Morocco would be published in it, and this news would be sent out "with the greatest urgency" from the Ministry of War to the civil governors on Sunday evenings. "In the same way," the announcement continued, "and here was another distinct rub, 'any other news of an official character and facts of special importance that the Minister of the Interior may happen to transmit, shall be published.'"

And there was yet another rub, in the suggestion of what are called localized editions: "The civil governors may add a reference to any circumstance that may have occurred in the province under their control and which possesses an exceptional character." This evidently is left entirely to the discretion of the civil governors, and everybody knows what civil governors in Spain are. Finally it was announced that the *"Hoja Oficial"* would not be placed on sale, but would be sent free by the civil governors to all the clubs, cafes, hotels and analogous public resorts, and should then be displayed in a prominent place, so that the announcements could be seen at a glance. It would also be posted up in the public places in the streets.

Since then the *"Hoja Oficial"* has come into being and become established. It is noted that it gives not only the war news, but also the pronouncements of military, political and social character. Critics declare that the time will come when it will resort to dramatic criticism and strong leading articles in praise of the government. We shall see.

AUSTRALASIA'S SHARE OF THE REPARATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia and New Zealand's share of any reparations received from Germany has been a golden apple before the eyes of the respective Prime Ministers, and both statesmen, on their return from the imperial conference, had definite expectations to place before their people.

W. M. Hughes told the Commonwealth that Australia would receive 4.35 per cent, or exactly the same amount as Canada, of the total coming to Great Britain from Germany. Ultimately, therefore, Australia would receive \$24,215,000. New Zealand, declared W. E. Massey, the Prime Minister, in Auckland, would obtain \$1,500,000 a year for 37 years, or \$55,500,000. Mr. Massey brought back \$500,000 as a first fruit.

It will be remembered that Australia's representative at the peace conference, Mr. Hughes, claimed an indemnity of \$454,000,000, but the conference cut this down to the capitalized value of war pensions and separation allowances, loss of shipping and so forth. Speaking in the House of Representatives on his return from London recently, the Prime Minister said that the British Empire would receive 22 per cent of the \$32,000,000,000 gold marks, or approximately \$6,600,000,000. At the imperial conference six separate tables for the distribution of the Empire's 22 per cent of this \$6,600,000,000 had been prepared, and the most favorable to Australia gave the Commonwealth 4.04 per cent. Ultimately he, Mr. Hughes, was successful in raising this to 4.35 per cent, which placed the Commonwealth on the same level as Canada, although the latter had trained more troops than Australia. The percentage of 4.35 was equivalent to 1,263,000,000 gold marks, or about \$24,215,000. The increase in percentage therefore represented a gain to Australia of slightly more than \$6,000,000. The original allocation to Australia of her share of the cost of the army of occupation was only \$1,000. This was not satisfactory, as it was a mere accident that the Australians were not drafted to Germany and the men had been waiting in northern Belgium and in France. After long discussion the conference had agreed to the following allocation: Britain, \$14,050,000; Canada, \$1,297,000; New Zealand, \$507,000; Australia, \$235,000. The result was that Australia received \$234,000 more than she would have obtained, and the total, \$235,000, was lying in cash to her credit. As for the amount which Germany would actually pay in indemnity within the next 10 years, no living man could say.

The Prime Minister told the House that it would have an opportunity to discuss the question of resuming trade with Germany. At present Australia was the only country in the world who would not allow Germany to sell goods on her soil. But as time went on German goods would undoubtedly trickle into the Commonwealth through other channels. Labor members supplemented this admission of Mr. Hughes by the definite statement that German goods were now reaching Australia.

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SIGNS OF BUSINESS REVIVAL IN RUSSIA

Private Commercial Enterprise Is Being Encouraged on an Increasingly Large Scale by the Russian Soviet Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MOSCOW, Russia.—Some further details regarding the resumption of private commercial enterprise in Moscow may be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. It will be remembered that one of the first important steps taken by the Bolsheviks on accession to power was the suppression of all private trade and commerce. All shops, stores, business houses and markets were closed down and only establishments which had been transformed into government stores and depots were allowed to remain open.

This state continued up to the first quarter of the present year, when a renewed activity in private commerce began to be remarked. A certain amount, of course, has been carried on spasmodically both in secret and with the toleration of the Bolsheviks, but it was not until the introduction of the new economic policy in Russia and the publication of the decree of April 7, 1921, that any legal private commerce was carried on. Notwithstanding the opposition of many of the leading Bolsheviks, private commerce has gradually come into being again, so much so that it is now recognized as legal by the Soviet Government but as yet within certain limitations.

In the middle of August, the Moscow Economic Council took the matter up seriously, and as a result of its deliberations and decisions all citizens of over 16 years of age may henceforth engage in agricultural products and articles manufactured by the home and general industries. To do so, however, a special permission is necessary, and this is obtained only on the payment of a special tax. All business premises are to be allotted by public auction at which the trade union organizations will be given preference over private individuals.

Reopening of Shops

Persons whose shops have been closed by the Soviet Government and who are desirous of permission to reopen them, are obliged to pay a certain rent and to give assurances that they will undertake all the necessary repairs and will maintain the rented premises in clean and proper condition. Furthermore, the would-be tenant must pledge himself to guarantee the upkeep of the footway and road before his shop, and to obey implicitly all instructions of the sanitary authorities and administrative departments of the Moscow Council.

Shops are leased at the following rates, according to the situation of the premises: Minimum rate, 90,000 rubles per square fathom; maximum rate, 510,000 rubles per square fathom. The town is divided into four zones for the purpose of fixing rents: The first zone, which embraces everything between the center of the town and the boulevards, is the most expensive. A great part of the shops come into the first zone, as it includes the former business quarter of the town. In addition to the above-mentioned figures, payable as rental, traders have to pay a further tax for the privilege of being allowed to carry on business. This tax fluctuates between 90,000 and 900,000 rubles, and covers only the second half-year of 1921. For small industrial concerns this trading tax is between 72,000 and 2,700,000 rubles for the second half-year, according to the nature of the concern.

Farm Produce Exchanged

According to the decree of April 7, published by the Soviet Government, workers in Russian factories were given the right to set aside a certain proportion of articles made by them to be exchanged for farm produce. This deduction from the output of each factory varied from 1/2 to 5 per cent and each worker was credited with an amount in proportion to his output.

for women are a forward step in flexible shank shoes. Style has not been neglected, there is plenty of toe room, a natural inner sole line and heels rightly placed for proper balance. The flexible shank permits the arch muscles to exercise and strengthen instead of binding the foot in the manner of ordinary shoes. Come in and see the quality and style of Arch Mould Shoes at...

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portion to his output. The products thus set aside were placed at the disposal of the Cooperative Society concerned, and it was intended that they should be exchanged for foodstuffs by the peasants who were in need of manufactured articles.

A recent article in the *"Ekononicheskain Zhizn"* deals with the manner in which this system has worked in practice. It shows that while the funds were to have started operations in May they have only just received permission to begin the exchange of goods. In the meantime, immense stocks of manufactured articles, whose value at a modest estimate is believed to be at least 20,000,000 gold rubles, appear to have accumulated in the hands of the co-operatives.

Much Grain Set Aside

Permission has been given for exchange funds in the Ukraine to set aside 1,000,000 poods of grain, in Turkestan 700,000 poods, and in Siberia 20 per cent of the harvest, or about 2,000,000 poods. Thus about 4,000,000 poods of grain have been earmarked for exchange requirements. The Central Board of Workers Co-operatives, however, states that in the Ukraine practically nothing has yet been accomplished, but that it is believed that 200,000 poods of grain may be raised. In Siberia, there is no hope of getting any grain, but considerable quantities of butter and milk appear to be available, while in Turkestan, though the anticipated figure might be reached, lack of transport to the railway stations hinders the work.

It would thus appear that the most that can be hoped from these border provinces in the near future for the exchange of goods is 500,000 poods of grain. Those central Russia governments which have not suffered from the famine would be in a position to make substantial contributions were it not that operations in the central governments are hampered by grain taxes in aid of the famine-stricken population.

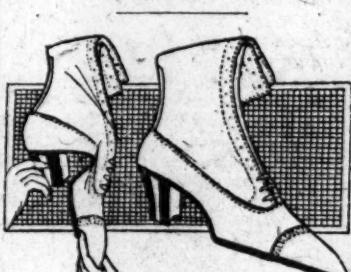
Two other factors contribute to increase the difficulties of this exchange work. The first of these is the legal exchange equivalents and the second and more serious difficulty, which seems likely to stop the work altogether, is that all setting aside of foodstuffs for exchange has been forbidden until the grain levy has been completed.

Importance of Collecting Levies

The writer of the article in the paper referred to fully admits that the collection of grain levies is a matter of the first importance, and that all other interests should be subordinated to it. At the same time attention is called to the fact that in April, May and June the workmen, either singly or in groups, traveled all over the country as itinerant vendors of food.

Thus the present position is a remarkable one. The government declares that open markets and the speculations of middlemen must stop, while at the same time it places the co-operatives in such a position that they cannot compete with middlemen in the open market. The co-operatives alone suffer by prohibitions, while free trade flourishes with a complete disregard for legal equivalents. When, after collecting the food levy, the authorities wish to proceed to the exchange of goods, there is the risk to be faced that it may be found to be too late, as the greater part of the peasants' surplus will be in the hands of traders and middlemen.

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RELATION OF WAR TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Limitation of Armament Construction, Says David Storey, Will Result in Greater Rather Than in Less Productivity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"I have every confidence that great good will be the outcome of the Washington Conference, and I shall watch the decisions arrived at with the greatest interest." This was the opening sentence of an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Hon. David Storey, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales and former Minister of the Crown in the New South Wales Government, when asked what he thought would be the outcome of the deliberations.

Mr. Storey, who has just returned to Australia after an extended visit to Europe, is one of the best-known public men, and more than this, he is imbued with a fine sense of public duty and is one of the most respected men in the Commonwealth, whose views are frequently sought.

"I look upon the conclusions to be arrived at by the Conference as even, if anything, surpassing in importance the peace gathering that assembled at Versailles after the armistice," he declared. He was of opinion that the word "disarmament" was not the correct one to use, rather he thought "no increase of armaments" was more applicable, for he said that every nation must keep a standing army sufficiently strong to insure good order within its own territory. Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan each must necessarily maintain a navy commensurate with the volume of each nation's commerce, import and export trade. "The present strength of the navy being kept up," he added, "is of vital importance to Great Britain." The British dominions are so scattered throughout the world and their trade is so large that Britain cannot have a smaller navy than at present, and when some of the ships get obsolete it will be necessary to have new ones built up to date.

Peaceful Understanding Needed

It was well known, he asserted, that Britain wants no increase of territory, but must ever be in the position to protect her vast empire, and the question arose, "What about America and Japan?" It was absolutely necessary that a good peaceful understanding should be established between Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy. In speaking of Australia, where Mr. Storey had resided for the last 42 years, 27 of which he had been in Parliament, he said: "I welcome any arrangement that may be made that will knit closer the friendly feeling which now exists between the peoples of these countries. The Australian people have a lively recollection of the great assistance rendered by the Japanese nation throughout the war and by giving safe convoy to the Australian troops. We are, I need hardly say, desirous of maintaining perfect amity with Japan and the United States."

"The 'White Australia Policy' is held just as sacred by the people of the Commonwealth as the 'Monroe Doctrine' is held by American citizens." Mr. Storey thought it was much to be regretted that the United States did not throw in her lot with the League of Nations, which could have dealt with the whole question of armament. They had compulsory training in Australia, which must be kept in existence as it was of vital necessity to the growing generation. Mr. Storey also did not doubt that France would also insist on the right to train her young men, not for offense but for defense, owing to her geographical position and the memory of her past experience. "It is in my opinion unthinkable," declared the former Minister, "that Britain and the United States could ever come to loggerheads. The crimson thread of kinship runs through the veins of both peoples." These nations, including the dominions overseas, are mainly descended from the same race, speak the same language, and their interests are alike and their power combined can best be used by preserving the peace of the world.

Hope for "Peaceful Warfare" The legitimate interests and aspirations of the Japanese must be recognized, which will largely have the effect of settling the Pacific question, a subject in which Australia is so much interested. Let America, Japan and Britain come to an amicable understanding as to the sphere of action and influence of each in the East and the Pacific generally, then instead of impoverishing the people by war, increasing taxation, for building battleships and other implements of war, the energies of all can be utilized for the promulgation of the peaceful warfare of trade and industry.

Some would no doubt say that if the nations ceased building ships and manufacturing armaments it would increase the number of unemployed in Great Britain and America. He had no time for opinions of that kind. Was it not a fact, he asked, that the war brought about unemployment and distress everywhere? Surely every right-thinking person wants a continuance of peace after the recent experience; indeed, he said speaking with feeling, "I might say all wars of the past." If we are to have another war with all its horrors, the last, the greatest of all wars, was fought in vain, and the same efforts were alike wasted.

TANNERIES CUT WAGES
PEABODY, Massachusetts.—Wage reductions ranging from 12 to 16 per cent affecting 8,000 persons and including 40 tanneries, either independent or affiliated with the Leather Manufacturers Association, have been announced and explained as due to adverse business conditions.

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STATUS OF INDIANS IN KENYA COLONY

Region in East Africa Has Been Made Scene of a Political Controversy Between European and Asiatic Settlers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Kenya Colony, the new name under which British East Africa is now disguised, has had its full measure of troubles since the change of name. There are the currency problem, the raids from Abyssinia, and last, but certainly not least, the racial question of the status of natives of India who are settled within the territory. The dispute in regard to the latter has become very acrimonious, and both the white settlers and the Indian immigrants feel deeply on the point. As in the case of most disputes, there is much to be said for both sides.

At the recent imperial conference there was passed a resolution recognizing the full rights of citizenship, on terms of equality, of all British subjects lawfully resident in any part of the Empire. The only portion excluded was the Union of South Africa, and Kenya therefore came within the terms of the resolution.

The present position was evolved in this manner. In 1908, Lord Elgin, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised the grant of crown lands in the area exclusively to Europeans in the face of Indian protests. The Secretary of State, however, undertook that there should be no legal bar against a race as such. In 1915, when the territory was under martial law, the position developed and the then Secretary of State sanctioned an ordinance by which the sale of lands in the area, if by a person of one race to a person of another race, required the permission of the Governor, and, it is stated, this official was instructed to refuse his sanction in every case where the would-be purchaser was an Indian.

Claim for Political Equality

As representing the case for his own countrymen the Right Honorable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the newly appointed Indian Privy Councillor, stated that "the Indian settlers, who admittedly are more numerous, have done more for the Colony and have lived there several decades longer than the European settlers." On this argument he based his support for treatment politically, and in every other way, on an absolute equality with the white settlers.

Quite a different aspect is, however, put on this claim by Northrup McMillan, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony and therefore well qualified to express views on the subject. This authority said that Mr. Sastri's statement as to the work of the Indians in Kenya has been the "parrot cry" of the Indians for many years, but "was so utterly absurd that no one took the trouble to contradict it publicly." Mr. McMillan added that it has been reiterated so often by the Indian agitators that even very highly informed people like Mr. Sastri had taken it as fact. It is quite true that for generations small traders and shopkeepers have lived at Mombasa and Zanzibar under the protection of the British fleet, but they never dared penetrate the interior of Africa one inch, he said, until the white pioneer came along, in whose wake and under whose protection the Indian trader followed for the purpose of exchanging Birmingham beads for skins. The Indian has never, except as a laborer, built railways or made roads or done any development of the country in the way of large plantations or industries. All the development of the Colony of Kenya, or any other part of Africa, has been done by white men, their capital, their energy and their ability to handle native African races.

Building of Uganda Railway

It had been stated that Indians claim that they built the Uganda Railway. The Uganda Railway was planned by British statesmen, carried out by British engineers with British capital, but for economic reasons a large part of the labor was brought from India. It might just as well have been Chinese. Numbers of these Indians remained in the country because the pay was much higher than in India, and when their work on the railway was completed they followed their trades of carpenters, blacksmiths and stone-masons or took up the work of shopkeepers or traders. Mr. McMillan said that thousands more of the same class had emigrated from India to Kenya. They are not in any way representative of the better class of Indians and are in no way fit as he sees it, for the high position of "an imperial race controlling the destinies of Africans and Europeans alike."

members, and the Europeans 11. The fact is that Indian interests are not adequately represented on the Legislative Council, and, to remedy this, the government of India has put forward a practical plan for a common electoral roll, and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis, plus an educational test, without racial discrimination, for all British subjects. In any case the existing system exhibits too much racial discrimination, and requires overhauling. This also applies to the Kenya Municipal Council.

Lord Milner, when Secretary of State for the colonies, directed that race segregation should be adhered to in the residential areas of townships and, whenever practicable, in commercial areas also. In so far as residential areas in townships are concerned, there is something to be said in its favor, provided the plan is dealt with by consent and not by law. In commercial areas the carrying out of the plan presents difficulty, as many Indians are employed by both white and colored traders.

In criticizing some of Lord Milner's decisions in regard to the colony, Mr. Wallis said that the Colonial Secretary at the time was overburdened with extraneous work, and that the permanent staff of the Colonial Office was hampered by lack of local experience. In this connection he put forward an interesting plan for the institution of an expert African Council, "the need for which has been long apparent."

White Settlers' Position

So deeply do the white settlers feel on the subject of the Indian question that they have stated they are prepared to do their utmost in opposition to the plan of equality, and assert that if the Colonial Office decides in favor of this equality the "responsibility for the consequences must rest with the imperial government." They add that if the decision made by the Colonial Office in conjunction with the Secretary of State for India is in favor of the Indians, the decision will mark the beginning of a great Asiatic invasion of South Central, Eastern and Central Africa.

In these circumstances a deputation of white settlers was sent to interview General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. This statesman, whilst declining for reasons of policy to receive the deputation officially, received them privately, and showed keen and sympathetic interest in the aims of the colonists. He strongly advocated constitutional methods only in dealing with the question, and eschewed all forms of agitation.

It is obvious that the whole question bristles with the gravest difficulties, and British statesmanship will be taxed to the utmost to find a way out which will be acceptable to both parties to the controversy.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST BRITAIN IS DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Americans will remember with interest Sir Henry Braddon, Australia's first Trade Commissioner in the United States and an enthusiastic worker for Anglo-American friendship. Sir Henry is now continuing this work among his own countrymen. Speaking as the guest of the Melbourne University Association, he explained the propaganda carried on ceaselessly in the United States against Great Britain.

Feeling against Britain was fostered, he said, by two agencies, the Irish agitator and a certain group of personally controlled newspapers. Although it would be impossible to describe adequately the intensity and bitterness of the Irish agitation, which was ceaselessly poured into the American ear morning, noon and night, from east to west of the continent, yet the section of the press referred to, he said, was perhaps still more dangerous. Whoever he had gone among educated men in the United States, Sir Henry said that he had found complete bewilderment on the Irish question. No authoritative reply was ever made to the misleading articles that were constantly published. Today, however, educated Americans were beginning to understand the position and they had come to the conclusion that the best thing the Irish could do was to accept what the British Government was now offering them. Before the United States entered the war, Sir Henry reminded Australians that when the United States did come in its effort was stupendous. Australia had been unable, after two attempts, to agree to conscription, but the legislature of the American Nation, a comparatively large percentage of whose people were aliens, in one night passed a measure for conscription. "When you analyze it, this is one of the most amazing feats in American history," declared Sir Henry. He added:

"In many ways, financially and otherwise, the world's future lies in the hands of the English-speaking people and our gallant allies of France. If they cannot understand and appreciate one another and act together, it is a pretty poor outlook for the world."

POSTAL STATUS SAME AFTER MARRIAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Women postal employees hereafter will not suffer a change of status or lose any rights in the service by marriage. Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, announced on Sunday. "Heretofore," Mr. Hays said, "when an unmarried woman holding the position of postmaster married, she was obliged to secure a new appointment, execute a new bond, or pass the required civil service examination in competition with other candidates seeking the office. If she had not previously taken such an examination. Under the new ruling a woman postmaster will continue to hold the office without a reappointment or other examination."

THE PRINCETON CHAPEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton University is planning to build the second largest college chapel in the world. The designs for the proposed Princeton Chapel will follow closely the lines already established by the college chapels of Oxford and Cambridge, yet they are in no respect either copies of any existing chapel or a synthesis of many. The plan is the traditional plan of

over the vestibule. It is believed that these transeptal organs are best placed for effectiveness in all services.

In its exterior design the chapel is conspicuously a chapel, and in no respect a cathedral or a parish church. It has no tower, and the pseudo-transepts, being only one bay in width, do not break the continuity of the lateral walls, which are divided into 13 bays, 22 feet on centers. Every effort has been made by the architects to obtain an effect of dignity and impressiveness through grandeur of mass and simplicity of form. The architectural style is based on that of the fourteenth century in Eng-

land, that it may give a consistent showing of the Christian religion and its workings among all men and in all generations. The style will probably be based on that of the fourteenth century glass of England, like that in the nave of the New York Cathedral. Many other opportunities are afforded by the walls under the aisle windows, and it is to be hoped that the whole chapel will become in time a living record of deeds and great personalities connected with the university. The matter of material has not yet been determined. Stone will be employed throughout both the exterior and the interior, and the vaulting will be of masonry construction; no imita-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. Crum & Ferguson, architects

Seeking dignity and impressiveness through mass and simplicity of form

the college chapel, as this worked itself out in its culmination in the great chapel of King's College, Cambridge; that is to say, a long, lofty, and comparatively narrow area in which are assembled all the seats for clergy, faculty, and students; a plan without transepts or aisles in the sense in which these are found in cathedrals and parish churches. This form gives the best practical results, both in point of seeing and hearing and was for that reason used so widely in the great churches of the Middle Ages.

The nave of the proposed Princeton Chapel has a width between the columns of 40 feet, and a total width of 58 feet. Its interior length from wall to wall is 270 feet. Its height from the pavement to the crown of the vault is 76 feet. This is just about the width and height of King's Chapel, Cambridge, the largest college chapel in the world, while the length of the Princeton Chapel is only about 20 feet less.

Unlike other college chapels, the Princeton Chapel has been given narrow aisles without seats and used primarily as ambulatories. These are pierced through the base of the buttresses that support the vaulting, and they open at the eastern end into small pseudo-transepts on either side the entrance to the choir or day chapel, the latter having no aisles.

The Day Chapel

While the chapel itself extends in unbroken length and unchanged width from end to end, the easterly third is set off from the main body by an open screen, the intention being that this easterly third, or day chapel, should be used for the daily services, seating normally 170 persons in stalls arranged choir fashion. This seating capacity could be doubled, should the necessity arise, by the placing of chairs in the wide, open area between the two files of stalls.

The day chapel will have its own pulpit, and a comparatively small number of students assembled here will not have the effect of being lost, as would the same number of students distributed casually throughout the entire chapel. On these occasions when the whole faculty and student body is present, the faculty will occupy the rear row of stalls which surrounds the choir on three sides, while the other seats will be used by choristers, and possibly by the members of the senior class.

Along the choir, on the south, are arranged the necessary vestries, connecting both with the choir and the main body of the chapel, while a broad stairway descends to the crypt under the choir which, owing to the fall in the ground, will be adequately lighted. This crypt will be used for many kinds of religious conferences and other meetings, and also as a place of assembly for the student body in preparation for academic processions.

Reverence to Exeter

The interior bears a certain resemblance to Exeter, which is generally accepted as the most beautiful interior in England. The "order" consists of a main arcade 34 feet to the apex of the arches, with large, traceried windows above the vault, and between, a triforium with a passage through the thickness of the walls. The vaulting is, like Exeter, of the "herring" type, perhaps the most beautiful ever devised, but the vaulting shafts are brought down, and firmly grounded at the pavement after the French fashion. In the choir the windows are of much greater height than in the nave, 46 feet in the clear from sill to apex, and divided into four sections by slender vertical mullions. The great east window is 20 feet wide and 39 feet from the sill to the apex of the arch, while the west window is of the same width but somewhat shorter.

Great opportunities are offered for class memorials by the many mullioned windows afforded by the design. The scheme for all this glass will have to be determined in advance in

tion, or substitution will be permitted in the construction of the building.

The plans provide for 170 seats in the choir, 1260 on the floor of the nave, and 170 in the west gallery, giving a total of 1600. There is space in the side aisles for additional seats and also in the triforium, and when the chapel is filled to capacity it will hold more than 2000 persons.

The Site Chosen

The site of the chapel is thought to be unquestionably the best available both from an architectural and practical standpoint. It will be most centrally placed, closely associated with the site of the old Marquand Chapel, and completing the great quadrangle which has already been begun by McCosh Hall, the Corpus Hall coming in the exact center of the completed quadrangle. Well removed from Nassau Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, the chapel will lift imposingly above the trees, and will be quite visible from this point, while from the center of the campus, the west front will show clear, to the south of the library and from as far away as Whig and Cleo halls.

The designs for the proposed chapel are considered in a sense tentative, in that they are held subject to that further study and revision which must always take place in the final development of the working plans for any scheme of such magnitude and significance. It is felt that an undertaking such as this is one greater than the capacities of any one architect, and the building itself must represent the

enthusiastic cooperation of those interests which are involved.

President John Grier Hibben has made a statement regarding the proposed chapel which follows in part: "We purpose that this new chapel shall be beautiful within and without, the consummation of Princeton's architectural endeavor and achievement, so that all who come and go, the casual visitor as well as those who regularly worship there, will inevitably recognize in this building the symbol of the beauty of holiness. It is to be adapted to all our needs, with ample provision for the large congregation of Sunday mornings, and also there will be planned an appropriate place, a chapel within the larger chapel, for our weekday services of prayer."

"It is to be situated at the center of our campus life, its very location a symbol of the place of religion in the great task of preparing man adequately for his life and work in the world. "The thoughts and feelings of youth are peculiarly sensitive to their surroundings, and a new meaning will be imparted to their interpretation of the things unseen and eternal as they come by daily association to recognize the new Princeton Chapel as the university's protest against the materialistic philosophy and drive of our age, the symbol of the highest aspirations of man, a refuge for quiet thought and contemplation, 'the holy place of God.'"

FOREIGN TRADE IS FAR BELOW NORMAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Values of the merchandise exported to the various quarters of the world during October fell to fractional parts of the totals for the same month last year, while decided drops in imports were noted by the Commerce Department in its monthly summary of foreign trade.

Exports to Europe during October aggregated \$196,000,000 compared with \$428,000,000 in the same month last year, while imports amounted to \$67,000,000 against \$88,000,000. During 10 months ended with October exports to Europe were \$2,056,000,000 against \$3,720,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1920, while imports for the same period aggregated \$622,000,000 compared with \$1,078,000,000.

Exports to South America for October aggregated \$15,000,000 against \$58,000,000 a year ago, while imports totaled \$18,000,000 compared with \$47,000,000. In the 10 months ended with October, exports to South America aggregated \$244,000,000 compared with \$491,000,000 for the same months last year, and imports aggregated \$242,000,000 against \$685,000,000.

Exports to Asia during October aggregated \$44,000,000 against \$46,000,000 last year, and imports \$41,000,000 compared with \$75,000,000.

GOVERNOR REILY'S REMOVAL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Led by Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Senate and leader of the majority party, a delegation of Porto Ricans arrived here yesterday to demand that President Harding remove E. Montgomery Reilly, Governor of Porto Rico, on the ground that he is not qualified to hold the office.

It is said that the delegation will seek a congressional investigation if the President does not remove the Governor. Mr. Reilly arrived here several days ago and went to Washington.

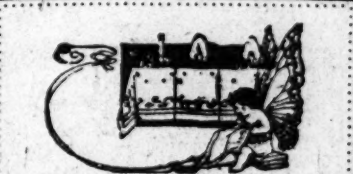
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IRISH WOMEN ARE ADMITTED TO BAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—To Lord Chief Justice Molony was accorded the unique experience at the opening of the Michaelmas term, to call the first two Irishwomen to the bar. And the first woman to earn this proud privilege was Miss Frances Christian Kyle of Wellington Park, Belfast, who took first place in the final examination and won the John Brooke Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for three years. The second woman barrister is Miss Averil Deverill, junior moderator, of Greystones County, Wicklow. Both women have been graduated from Trinity College, Dublin. The Court of Appeal at the Four Courts was crowded with visitors eager to see the two women, and Miss Kyle received the warm congratulations of the Lord Chief Justice on winning the double distinction.

The circumstance recalls the case of the first woman attorney's uphill fight in the United States before she could secure recognition. As far back as 1870, Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore registered as a law student, and the following year applied for admission to the University of Pennsylvania Law School. She was refused by that institution, but after 10 years of strenuous striving she carried her point and finally took her LL. B. degree in 1883. Another battle ensued upon her application for admission to the courts, and for three years she fought her claim so successfully, albeit against fierce opposition, that in 1886 she was permitted to practice not only in the federal courts but in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Her final triumph was in 1890, when she appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States, after 20 years' strenuous effort, during which time she was most unmercifully ridiculed, caricatured, and persecuted in the American and European press. Having beaten her traducers, no words of praise were deemed adequate to extol the ability of Mrs. Kilgore! She is looked upon today as one of the many American pioneer women whose belief in the power of right over might enabled her to break down much conventional prejudice.

It is interesting to note in this connection that it is about 25 years ago since Miss Annie Patterson of Dublin took her LL. B. degree in the Royal University of Ireland and found she could proceed no further owing to women's disqualification. A Frenchwoman, Miss Chauvin, was the first woman in Europe to be called to the bar. Miss Cornelia Sorabji has just been admitted to the High Court in India.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GRAIN POOL OR OPEN MARKET A PROBLEM

Australia Divided Over the Method of Selling Wheat While Coming of New Crop Further Complicates Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australian wheat states are divided between compulsory and voluntary wheat pools and one state, South Australia, has declared for an open market. Representatives of the wheat growers of Australia have asked the Commonwealth government to give a guarantee to growers of a minimum wheat price, on the lines of the Victorian proposal of 3s. 4d. to the farmer and 8d. for expenses. This guarantee would operate wherever a state wheat pool had been formed. Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is considering the request.

Meanwhile the wheat situation is being decidedly complicated by the coming in of the new wheat. By an agreement between the states the price of local wheat was fixed at 9s. a bushel until the end of the year, but in view of interstate rivalry in flour and the fact that South Australia is an open market there is now a decided feeling among the millers in some states in favor of ending the 9s. a bushel period in November.

Judging Overseas Parity

What grain growers and millers would like to know is the overseas parity of wheat for January, February and March, or for shipment from Australia in those months. At present prices vary and there is a good deal of uncertainty. Following within a few days of a reduction of 3d. a bushel in the price of wheat for flour for export to South Africa, the East, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand, there came the further notification of another drop of 6d. a bushel, making the price 6s. This drop is understood to be in accordance with market movements abroad, as the United States is believed to be desirous of selling and Canada to favor disposing of surplus supplies.

It is understood that some South Australian farmers have already sold wheat at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a bushel, but that prices are now slightly below 5s. f.o.b. Port Adelaide. On the other hand, this price is considered well below the true value. Probably as a result of South Australia's independent position, millers in that state have been able to quote four for future delivery at £12 10s. a ton f.o.b., port of shipment, and this competition threatens to put Victorian millers temporarily out of the market. Victorians are asking whether South Australian millers are to be allowed to grieve new wheat for local consumption at new season's prices.

With the accumulated stocks of bran and pollard, the mills in South Australia and New South Wales have been undercutting the Victorians, and the latter cut the price of bran and pollard by 10s. a ton to £6 per 2000 pounds net, delivered in Melbourne or suburbs, but to meet this decline the price of flour was advanced by 6s. to £21 10s. per 2000 pounds net delivered. Recently the Australian Wheat Board, which has controlled Australian grain and flour for several seasons but will cease operations, called for a special list of 5500 tons of flour for shipment to Egypt. Tenders were called in South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. Victoria successfully tendered for the flour of 80 per cent extraction, amounting to about 3000 tons, but Western Australia obtained the order for the remaining 2500 tons of 70 per cent extraction.

New Grain Good

The new grain is understood to be satisfactory and good yields are expected. In this state the total area sown in wheat was 3,884,000 acres, or an increase of 26,880 acres over the area sown in 1920, but the area to be cut for grain this year, 3,233,000 acres, is 109,000 acres more than were harvested last year and 1,782,000 more than in 1919-20.

Viewing the position generally in Australia, it will be seen that Victoria has settled down to the voluntary guaranteed pool offered to the farmers by the Liberal Government, a temporary division in the ranks of the Country Party having played into the hands of the government. The Labor Government in New South Wales has decided for a compulsory state wheat pool, but the question of a state guarantee is proving an awkward financial problem. In Western Australia there will be a compulsory pool with a guarantee of 3s. per bushel delivered at the siding. In Queensland there will probably be a state wheat pool of a compulsory character with the same guarantee, but Queensland's wheat yield is small, comparatively, and will range between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 bushels. In South Australia, Mr. H. N. Barwell, the Premier, has refused to establish a voluntary wheat pool or to give any financial assistance. He says that his government is in favor of resuming pre-war trading conditions as quickly as possible and that while it stays in power there will be no further pooling.

During the wheat pooling under federal control, the farmers' cooperative organizations played an important part, and the influence of these powerful bodies has been shown in favor of pooling and against unrestricted conditions which would give private enterprises full play. Probably where voluntary pools have been established the cooperative associations may play a large part in the management of the pool and the handling of the wheat.

As illustrating the strength of these organizations, it is interesting to note that the capital of the South Australian Farmers Cooperative Union has been increased from £239,824 to £421,100 and the company has more than 15,000 farmers on its share list. Last year the company handled 14,000,000 bushels of wheat for overseas shipment.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Prices Have Been Fluctuating Considerably Largely Owing to Small Amount of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Prices in the silver market have been oscillating considerably, largely owing to the small amount of interest taken in the market, to the disposition of America to let out supplies on some of the days. Continental buying has been slight; the Indian Bazar has almost altogether refrained from operating in this market, and China purchases have been less in evidence. Speculative transactions—bear covering or otherwise—have been the principal feature. Prices rose until 4 1/4% and 40% were quoted on October 29 for cash and for forward delivery respectively.

Cash silver fell to 40 1/4% on November 1. The premium for prompt delivery rose to 3/4% on October 31, but has since receded to 3/4%, writes Samuel Montagu & Co. Recently the shipments to China have been very large indeed. On excellent Dutch authority it is stated that no German silver is known to have been pledged with Dutch banks, and no steps have yet been taken in Holland to reduce the quality of the coinage, though authorization was granted. The reason for not making the change is probably because the price of silver has been on the downward grade.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 23,000,000 ounces, valued at 24,500,000 dollars and 1460 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange was quoted recently at 38. 10d. the tael, while bar silver per ounce standard was quoted at about 40 1/4%.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Opportunities for expansion and development in electrification are but one of many similar possibilities beckoning to business enterprise. Attention is constantly being directed toward the broader utilization of electricity. The latest prediction is made by Charles P. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company, who says railroads will adopt electrification universally as soon as they can finance the expense, particularly because it would save two-thirds of the consumption of coal. Electricity, he says, is doing for the distribution of energy what the railroads have done for the distribution of other commodities. Coupling with this the progress in harnessing water power to produce electricity it is simple to visualize the unlimited prospects.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee of Arrangements announced Saturday that the rule prohibiting selling of stock coupled with order to buy back at the same time, or the reverse applies to transactions in odd lots as well as round lots.

United States Trade Commissioner Rhee at Peking has cabled the Department of Commerce that the tension in regard to runs on the Bank of Communications has diminished. Some of the commercial concerns are accepting part payment in the notes, it is said, but there is some question as to whether this action is purely a voluntary effort toward the restoration of confidence.

Quarterly averages of trading banks in Victoria, Australia, indicate a change over from current to fixed account in deposits (owing mainly to the higher rate of interest offered) the fixed deposits now representing £41,155,746, compared with £37,946,246 a year ago, whereas deposits as a whole are £71,387,292, or a reduction for the year of £2,486,184.

RECORD MONTH FOR EASTERN STEAMSHIP

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—October was the best month in the history of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., the net income for the month totaling \$102,153, compared with \$67,224 in October of last year. The great increase was largely the result of lower operating expenses.

For the 10 months the net of \$937,351 is \$800,113 larger than for the corresponding period of 1920, which, after allowing for the preferred dividend, is equal to \$9.60 per share on the \$4.704 shares of common outstanding. If the company can show operating expenses reduced as much in November and December as in October the net for the common stock for the year should equal at least \$8 per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mon. Sat. Parity
Sterling (French).....\$2.98 1/2 \$2.99 1/4 \$4.86 1/2
France (French).....0.095 0.096 1/4 1.00
France (Belgian).....0.095 0.095 1/4 1.00
France (Swiss).....0.095 0.095 1/4 1.00
Lire.....0.040 1/4 0.040 1/4 1.00
Guillemes.....35.28 35.68 40.29
German marks.....0.005 0.005 1/4 1.00
Canadian dollar.....91 1/2 92 1/2 1.00
Argentine pesos.....3175 3250 3650
Draohmas (Greek).....0.040 1/4 1.00
Pesetas.....1390 1390 1.00
Swedish kronor.....238 1/2 238 1/2 1.00
Norwegian kroner.....1418 1418 1.00
Danish kroner.....1842 1842 1.00

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed firm, December, 17.90; January, 17.65; March, 17.40; May, 17.32; July, 16.55. Spot quiet, middling 15.20.

RAILS FEATURE OF NEW YORK MARKET

Although Some Weakness Was Evident Yesterday, the General List Followed Upward Movement of Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Although weakness was evident in spots yesterday, the general stock market followed the strong upward movement of the closing days of last week. Investment rails and equipment led the list to higher levels, but pressure against specialties and occasional profit-taking caused moderate reversals. Coppers, sugars and utilities were heavy. Decline of call money to 4 1/4 per cent largely offset the heaviness of Mexican Petroleum and specialties, particularly Sears Roebuck and Davison Chemical. Steels followed equipments upward and American Smelting preferred and Hide and Leather preferred strengthened. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Total sales were 913,400 shares.

Further buying of Liberty issues marked yesterday's session. Victory 4% sold at par. Dealings in this issue totaled \$1,500,000 in the last hour. Purchases of Liberty and Victory notes are estimated at more than half the day's trading, which amounted to about \$23,000,000.

The market closed at a substantial improvement from low prices: American Car & Foundry 14 1/4, up 1/4; American Woolen 8 1/4, up 1/4; Baldwin Locomotive 9 1/4, up 1/4; Allied Chemical 5 1/4, off 1/4; Corn Products 59, up 1; Edick-Johnson 7 1/4, up 1/4; Marine preferred, 5 1/4, up 1/4; Northern Pacific 8 1/4, up 1/4; Studebaker 7 1/4, up 1/4; Union Pacific 13 1/4, up 1/4; Sears Roebuck 60 1/4, off 3/4; General Electric 13 1/4, off 1/4.

Pronounced strength, which became increasingly evident immediately after Thanksgiving, was more than enough to offset the uncertain tendency of the earlier part of last week, and the result was a general advance in prices. Net changes were small for the most part. The average price of 20 industrial shares advanced from 77.06 to 77.85 during the week, while rails moved up from 74.53 to 75.60 and coppers from 29.19 to 30.27.

An unusually large number of issues were traded in last week, this being partly due to holders desiring to record losses before the new tax law should become effective. Rails and chemicals were the most prominent among the strong stocks, the former leading the general upward trend during the latter part of the week. Buying was apparently based on railroad earnings reports for October, which gives evidence that the month was one of the best since the return of the roads to private control. Davison Chemical was the outstanding feature in that group of stocks, although a sharp decline late in the week canceled a large part of the advance.

Optimism continues to grow in financial circles, and the general feeling is that the stock market reflects the steady improvement in business conditions, which are considered to be better now than at this time last year. The continued easing of money, it is believed, will result in an increased demand for securities by the public. Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending November 26, 1921, with the highest and lowest last quotations:

Sales	High	Low	Last
15,000 All Chem.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
7,500 Am Agril C.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
1,600 Am Beet Sug.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
4,800 Am H & L prd.....	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
2,400 Am Loco.....	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
18,000 Am Sugar.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
57,800 Am Tel.....	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
14,200 Am Wool.....	80 1/4	78 1/4	80 1/4
13,300 Anaconda.....	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
16,300 Atchafson.....	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
13,200 At Gulf.....	32 1/4	30 1/4	32 1/4
48,000 Baldwin.....	97 1/4	94 1/4	97 1/4
10,800 Balt & O.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
8,800 Beth Steel B.....	56 1/4	54 1/4	56 1/4
16,800 Burns Bros.....	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
18,200 Can Pac.....	120 1/4	118 1/4	120 1/4
10,000 Cent Lead.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
12,000 C M & St Prd.....	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
9,000 Chi N West.....	70 1/4	68 1/4	70 1/4
12,600 C R I & C.....	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4
32,700 Crucible.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
8,500 Cub Am Sug.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
10,500 Cuba Cane prd.....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
71,540 Davison Chem.....	59 1/4	48 1/4	54 1/4
8,100 End Johnson.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
15,900 Famous Players.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
26,100 Gen Asphalt.....	65 1/4	62 1/4	64 1/4
5,300 Gen Electric.....	137 1/4	133 1/4	137 1/4
42,300 Gen Motor.....	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
24,000 Gt Nor prd.....	76 1/4	72 1/4	76 1/4
10,000 Gulf St Steel.....	50 1/4	49 1/4	50 1/4
15,600 Haskell.....	79 1/4	76 1/4	79 1/4
5,600 Int Harv.....	78 1/4	75 1/4	78 1/4
15,900 Int Paper.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
4,300 Lack Steel.....	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
13,900 Marine prd.....	57 1/4	55 1/4	57 1/4
14,700 Mex Pet.....	116 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4
100,000 Mid St Oil.....	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
20,500 Midvale.....	25 1/4	23 1/4	25 1/4
32,400 Mo Pac prd.....	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
15,000 N Y Central.....	74 1/4	72 1/4	74 1/4
8,000 New Haven.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
11,400 No American.....	44 1/4	42 1/4	44 1/4
39,800 No Pacific.....	80 1/4	78 1/4	80 1/4
5,900 Orpheum Cir.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
46,000 Pacific Oil.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
29,400 Pan Pet A.....	53 1/4	50 1/4	53 1/4
22,800 Pennsylvania.....	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4
10,000 Phillips Pet.....	23 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4
5,600 Pierce Arrow.....	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
17,400 Pierce Oil.....	14 1/4	12 1/4	14 1/4
12,700 Pullman Co.....	111 1/4	107 1/4	111 1/4
26,900 Reading.....	73 1/4	71 1/4	73 1/4
7,100 Royal Dutch.....	47 1/4	45 1/4	47 1/4
14,700 Royal Dutch.....	47 1/4	45 1/4	47 1/4
2,400 Sears Roebuck.....	66 1/4	63 1/4	66 1/4
1,400 Shell Trans.....	26 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4
30,500 Sinclair.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
20,600 So Pacific.....	81 1/4	79 1/4	81 1/4
30,900 So Rail prd.....	50 1/4	47 1/4	50 1/4
8,800 S O of Cal.....	91 1/4	87 1/4	91 1/4
10,300 S O of N.....	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
24,400 Studebaker.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
44,600 Texas Co.....	48 1/4	45 1/4	48 1/4
34,900 Tex & Pac.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
25,800 Trans Oil.....	10 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/4
5,000 Un Fruit.....	125 1/4	119 1/4	125 1/4
10,000 U S Rubber.....	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
45,000 U S Steel.....	83 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4
12,900 Utah Copper.....	58 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4
10,700 Vanadium.....	32 1/4	30 1/4	32 1/4
12,600 Willys Over.....	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT DROPS

October Output in United States Declined From Same Month in the Two Preceding Years

NEW YORK, New York.—Newspaper production in the United States continued behind production in October, totaling 101,884 tons, compared with 124,818 during October, 1920, and 125,216 tons in the same month of 1919. Production during the 10 months ending with October amounted to 1,012,753 tons, compared with 1,264,118 during the corresponding period of 1920 and 1,135,133 in 1919.

The weighted average price of contract deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during October, f. o. b. mill, in carload lots, for standard news in rolls was \$4.188 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon October deliveries of about 46,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of approximately 380,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States.

The weighted average contract price based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 27,000 tons of standard roll news in carload lots, f. o. b. mill, in October was \$4.099 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon the October deliveries on contracts involving about 145,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper.

Imports and exports of printing paper not dutiable (practically all newsprint) and of wood pulp for September, 1921, compared with September, 1920, as follows:

Imports	Sept. '21	Sept. '20
From Canada.....	57,520	63,321
From Sweden.....	5,751	1,414
From Finland.....	2,490	—
From Germany.....	4,920	676
From Norway.....	1,093	—
From other countries.....	190	—
Total.....	72,904	64,411
Exports	Sept. '21	Sept. '20
To Cuba.....	731	658
To Philippine Islands.....	181	77
To other countries.....	205	242
Total.....	1,117	2,159

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL TO DRILL NEW WELLS

TAMPICO, Mexico.—The Mexican Eagle Oil Company plans to begin drilling 11 new test wells in the wildcat territory, locations for which will be made soon. Special attention will be paid to the country south of Tuxpan in the Papantla valley. Alazan, San Diego, Gonzales, Chiconcillo and San Diego Delmar will be explored. Thirty-one wells have been drilled in the Puerbo district by Oil Fields of Mexico, Ltd. Oil in this district is the highest gravity in Mexico, 36 degrees.

Five wells are to be drilled in this section, three in Palma Sola on San Diego Escobal structure, and one each in Snamagull, Metatepec and Xochitlac. One well will be drilled in San Diego, Delmar, near the famous Los Bocos No. 3, which came in several years ago with 130,000 barrels production.

BALDWIN BUILDS 1685 OIL-BURNERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Baldwin Locomotive Company has constructed 1685 oil-burning locomotives for use in practically every part of the world during the last 29 years. The company has also supplied and installed oil storage and oil-handling facilities of every type. Development of the works at Edgemoor, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, has facilitated the handling of the large foreign business transacted. The company maintains private docks and loading facilities for 600 cars, 25 miles of industrial railway connecting with three railway systems, 17 locomotives, 20 locomotive cranes and 125 cars operating in the transfer of material.

ALL SHARES HARDEN IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—All shares hardened on the stock exchange yesterday. Sentiment was more cheerful. Royal Dutch was 34 1/4. De Beers was steady at 90. Price changes were unimportant and trading quiet.

Consols for money 49 1/4. Grand Trunk 13 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Bar silver 37 1/4 per ounce. Money 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 1/4 per cent. Three months' bills 3 1/4 per cent.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wholesale dry goods houses are busy this week making preparations for the semi-annual pre-inventory clearance sale, to be held November 28, 29, and 30, according to the John V. Farwell Company. Conditions of retailers' stocks and concerted action on the part of all the leading wholesale houses indicate that this sale will bring to the city the largest number of buyers ever in this market at one time.

Collections show quite a marked improvement.

WAR FINANCE LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Approval of 85 advances for agricultural and live stock purposes, aggregating \$3,147,000, has been announced by the United States War Finance Corporation. The loans were distributed by 18 western and southern states.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Locomotive Company has received an order from the Seaboard Air Line for 15 Mikado locomotives and 10 mountain type.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Increasing Orders and Labor Question Compromises Combine to Brighten and Encourage Business View of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The rising volume of business booked in the Boston shoe market recently and the indicated compromise between manufacturers and the labor union combine to brighten the business prospects to a highly encouraging degree. With the increasing demand for immediate as well as future deliveries comes some changes in styles and prices. The most conspicuous change in modish footwear is that novelties are being superseded by unadorned serviceable low cuts, such as pumps, the old colonial pattern and the princess cut, all having from 14 to 16 elevators. A few of the larger establishments are working overtime.

In shoes made for the masses, prices are low, and quality up. As a matter of fact some consider quotations too close to the low levels of leather prices to be within the bounds of prudence as the latter are often based upon burdensome accumulations rather than replacement values.

Shoe manufacturers in the south and west are reported busy up to capacity limits and far behind in their deliveries. A few of the larger establishments are working overtime.

From the Chicago packer hide market the following late sales are reported:

	Cts	Year
14,000 Nov Colorado steers.....	14 1/2	16
1,000 Nov heavy Texas steers.....	15 1/2	16
1,000 Nov Buttebrand steers.....	15 1/2	16
6,000 Nov Buttebrand steers.....	15 1/2	16
1,000 Nov brand steers.....	15 1/2	16
5,000 Nov brand steers.....	15 1/2	16
5,000 Nov light Texas steers.....	14 1/2	12
3,000 Nov ex-light Tex steers.....	12 1/2	12
1,000 Nov native steers.....	15 1/2	21
15,000 Oct-Nov native steers.....	15 1/2	21
6,000 Sept-Nov ex-lt nat steers.....	13 1/2	15
1,500 October native steers.....	8 1/2	12
2,500 Jan to Dec brand bulls.....	7 1/2	11
5,000 Oct-Nov-Dec lt bulls.....	8 1/2	12

The movement in hides has been large for the past 30 days; since our last report over 100,000 were sold by the "big five," 50,000 by the smaller local packers, besides 50,000 going to the vats of the tanning packers. The supply

REAL FACTOR FOR
WORLD-WIDE PEACELeague of Nations, Says a New
South Wales Statesman, Is
Necessary Factor to Carry
Out Any Disarming ProgramBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England—The Conference on the Limitation of Armament, largely owing to Lord Northcliffe's recent public utterances in the Commonwealth, is attracting attention in the Dominions generally, and especially in Australasia. Prominent colonials in London are following the daily trend of opinion with a certain amount of anxiety, and have earnestly hoped that Mr. Lloyd George would represent the British Empire at Washington. A distinguished colonial, the Hon. John D. Fitzgerald, a member of the Legislative Council in New South Wales and a former Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General, has been following the situation very closely. He was approached by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to ascertain his views upon the questions to be taken up at the Conference.

As an avowed supporter of the League of Nations, Mr. Fitzgerald has lectured upon the League Covenant to large audiences, and for 30 years has been an advocate of international arbitration. He thinks that Australia has been singularly honored in being permitted a separate representation in the League of Nations, and he does not hesitate to say so. He declared that "No one who knew the circumstances of Australia could doubt the whole-hearted favor with which Australians regard the League. Its success was vital to her. Australia," he said, "has a territory equal to that of the United States of America, but whereas the United States has over 100,000,000 of people, Australia has but 5,000,000. The rich possibilities of Australian territory, its wonderful success in the pastoral industry, its mining, in manufactures, shows that it can be made the home of a population equal in numbers and in material prosperity to those of the United States."

Australian Wastes Tempting

"These vast campestrian wastes offer a tempting bait for the great overcrowded nations to the north and particularly to Japan. I guard myself at once from contributing any ulterior motive in regard to Australia to the statements of Japan. During the war they played the game with a fidelity which can never be forgotten by the Australian people." Here he struck a warning note and said, "In the nature of things the swarming of overcrowded peoples may yet force the hand of Japanese statesmen, while millions of acres of potentially fruitful lands now lying waste within a few days of these swarming populations may cause an irresistible pressure which would force Japanese leadership to seize a favorable moment for the occupation of empty North Australia."

Japan, he said, was not the only overcrowded nation where the swarming impulse which has maintained itself at various periods in the history of mankind might suddenly assume gigantic proportions. India, too, he thought, was a potential source of future trouble, and China might easily furnish another example of these sudden swarming proclivities forced on mankind by incessant circumstances.

The colonial statesman reminded the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Australians were pledged to the hill to preserve the Continent for the white race. To do this, they had undertaken enormous financial responsibility. They must have a fleet, an army, and an air service. They have already compulsory citizen training; and thus they have the nucleus of an army, and in construction work they have already expended nearly \$7,000,000 to provide for naval defense. "Unless something substantial comes from the Conference at Washington," he said earnestly, "Australia will have to maintain this strenuous rate of expenditure. Her defense budget, providing for both land and sea, amounts to about \$5,000,000 per annum. For a nation of primary producers to be compelled to waste this sum is a terrible handicap. Five millions withdrawn each year from productive enterprise and material development! The pity of it!"

World Affair Awry

"The League of Nations," Mr. Fitzgerald added, "has been described as the 'hope of the world.' Today the affairs of the world, financial, commercial and diplomatic, are all awry. The European peoples are plunged into political unrest and into the depths of a terrific industrial crisis. Statesmen are everywhere seeking remedies for the falling exchange, for the high cost of living, for the terrible problem of unemployment. The dreadful shadow of war still hangs over the world. The lower humanity sinks into this pit of trouble, the brighter shines the torch which the League of Nations holds up to us."

"Though for centuries leagues to preserve the peace of the world have been formed, the last great project for the establishment of the reign of law over force was the idea of the representatives of the American nation. Unfortunately, when the moment came for the realization of the great ideal, America failed us through a rigid adherence to party formulas and interests." Mr. Fitzgerald thinks that it is not an exaggeration to say that if tomorrow the representatives of the United States decided to forgo their scruples and to join the na-

tions of the world in the work of the League, a load would be lifted from the heart of every human being.

United States and the League

"Disarmament, particularly naval disarmament, meant much for Australia," Mr. Fitzgerald continued. "How a small nation of 5,000,000 could go on supporting the tremendous load, first, of debts incurred in waging the recent war, and secondly in providing the means of defense against possible attack, was a difficult problem; but in the pursuance of her mission to preserve her realm for the white race, go on she must at whatever cost. The Conference called by President Harding was a historical fact of the greatest magnitude. But supposing the Conference should decide—with the acquiescence of three great naval powers, Japan, the United States and England—upon complete or partial naval disarmament; that would still fall short of what mankind hoped and expected. Only a League of Nations in which all the great powers were represented could enforce the agreement which they, with ever so good a will, had entered in."

"As one who shares the views that the League of Nations is the 'hope of the world,'" concluded the former Minister of Justice, "and believes that it is the only power on earth which can restore the world's affairs to normality, I hope that a way will be found by the people of the United States to sink the scruples which have already kept them outside the League which their statesmen suggested; and that they will put the coping stone upon the work of which the foundation was laid by their own trusted representative."

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
PROJECT OPPOSED IN
MONTREAL REPORTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A final report condemning the international scheme for an ocean ship channel in the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the Great Lakes was unanimously adopted by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting. In this report it is maintained that the deepening of the St. Lawrence would be to the advantage of the United States and to the detriment of Canada, and would mean the gradual absorption of the weaker by the stronger partner. It is set forth that the project of constructing such a waterway between Lake Ontario and Montreal having a depth of 25 feet and the erection at the Long Sault Rapids of a power house having a capacity of 1,464,000 horsepower, at an estimated capital cost of \$25,728,200, and a maintenance cost of \$2,562,000 a year is "economically unsound."

"It would not be commercially practical for ocean-going vessels to trade between Montreal and the Great Lake ports in competition with the lake freighters," the report continues. "The fixed charges and operating expenses on the lake boats are so much smaller than on the trans-Atlantic steamers, that even counting the trans-shipping charges, the lake boats could handle the traffic above Montreal at a cheaper rate than the ocean-going boats. The lake boats, on the other hand, on account of their light construction, are entirely unsuited for ocean trade. The fixed estimates do not include the interest during construction, nor the cost of deepening the harbors of the Great Lakes and the rivers connecting the lakes."

"To the estimate of maintenance costs, \$2,562,000, should be added the maintenance cost on the Welland Canal and the fixed charges on the whole capital expenditure. No mention of these fixed charges is made in the report, and on the Lake Ontario-Montreal division alone they should amount to over \$20,000,000 a year."

"No evidence has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce demonstrating that the probable traffic requirements are such as to justify the enormous expenditure required to provide 25 feet navigation from Ft. William to Montreal. Besides, if a deeper waterway were required, preference should be given to the Ottawa route (Georgian Bay Canal scheme), which has the advantage of being shorter and of being entirely in Canadian territory."

"Canada has no interest in the international development of power on the St. Lawrence River. She owns 80 per cent of the total power available between Lake Ontario and Montreal and over 60 per cent of this power is entirely in Canadian territory. There are besides about 1,000,000 horsepower on the Ottawa River, making a total of over 3,500,000 horsepower entirely in Canadian territory which could be developed, if necessary, to serve the territory in Ontario and in Quebec which would be served by the proposed Long Sault development."

"Therefore," the report concludes, "the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to this deepening of the St. Lawrence and wishes to reiterate its opinion that if it is necessary to link Montreal with the Great Lakes by a maritime canal, the Georgian Bay Canal would best serve the interests of Canada."

WORLD CONGRESS ON
EDUCATION PLANNED

AUGUSTA, Maine—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Public Schools, has been selected to represent the National Education Association at the Armament Conference at Washington. He is chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Association, which has in view an international congress on education, to be held in 1923, probably at Washington. Dr. Thomas will ask President Harding to present the matter to the delegates of the countries represented at the arms conference. It is proposed to teach international civics as a means of bringing about better understanding and good will among the nations.

POWER BEHIND
SOVIET RÉGIMEThorough Organization of Com-
munist Party and Control of
Russian Secret Police Form
Main Reliance of BolshevikiBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Two convictions emerge from the investigation which I am making here in Russia, namely that the Soviet Government in spite of the idealism of many of its members—notably Nicholas Lenin and George Tchitcherine—is a tyranny, and that, on the other hand, there is no likelihood of a movement within Russia leading to its downfall.

Russia is, of course, governed by the Communist Party, of which the membership at present does not exceed 600,000, a number which, thanks to a "cleansing" process now in operation, will shortly be reduced to 400,000. This Communist Party governs Russia by two instruments, the machinery of government and the secret police, the notorious "Tcheka," an abbreviation for the Russian words signifying extraordinary commissary. Almost every important administrative post in Russia—the commissars of the people, the local commissars, the heads of the provincial soviets, the army and navy chiefs—is occupied by a Communist.

The case of the Petrograd branch of the Foreign Office, an instance which I quote at random from many which might be mentioned, shows that the control exercised by the Communist Party over the bureaucratic machinery is out of all proportion to its numbers. For, out of the 227 officials employed there, only 28 are Communists, yet all the important posts are held by them. A similar disproportion of power exercised as compared with the number of Communists in the government offices prevails everywhere throughout Russia.

Fervor of the Communists

It must be frankly admitted that on the whole the Communists are men and women of great enthusiasm, who burn with a Crusade-like zeal for their movement. Their discipline is of a certain rigid type, which may be compared with the discipline which prevailed in the former Kaiser's army. The central executive of the Communist Party sits at Moscow, includes Mr. Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Mr. Tchitcherine and the other commissars of the people, and directs alike the policy of the party and of the Russian Government.

On the other hand, it would be unjust to suggest that the situation mentioned means that the Russian Soviet Government is merely a puppet in the hands of the Communist Party; the government might equally retort that the Communist Party is as much a puppet in their hands. The two organizations, the official government and the Communist Party, are in effect one, and the members of the former merely carry out the policy which, as members of the Communist Party, they help to determine. It takes the observer in Russia some little time to appreciate the power of the Communist Party, or rather to appreciate the fact that the government and the Communist Party are identical, but the facts as mentioned soon become obvious. A leading Communist, for example, recently told me that a bourgeois newspaper, the first published in Soviet Russia, was shortly to appear, because the necessary permission to do so had been granted by the Communist Party. I innocently asked what the Communist Party had to do in the matter. My friend smiled pityingly. "The Communist Party in practice is the government of Russia, so that without its authorization, to which the commissars of the people will give effect, no bourgeois newspaper could be published."

Power of the "Tcheka"

But if the official machinery constitutes, as mentioned, one instrument of government in the hands of the Communist Party, the secret police or "Tcheka" is certainly another. The secret police is not only controlled by the Communist Party, but its membership is limited to Communists. I am not here concerned with describing, still less with defending the action of this organization, but merely refer to it as constituting one of the two pieces of machinery through which the compact Communist Party numbers a few hundred thousand members manage to control over 130,000,000 Russians. The secret police, it may be mentioned in passing, has its agents everywhere—in government offices, in the Red Army, in the fleet, on the stage, among the men and women of letters; and also, ironically enough, among the "new rich" class—with the result that no movement against the Soviet Government can mature without the knowledge of the authorities.

It would be unfair also to the Communist Party to maintain that the 600,000 official Communists represent the full measure of the support which it receives in Russia. The actual party represents rather the cream of the movement—the men and women who are prepared to sacrifice themselves if the occasion were to arise, in order to further the cause—but there are assuredly millions of other Russians, particularly among the workers of Moscow and Petrograd, who while lacking the fervor necessary to become official Communists, yet are supporters of the government and would be ready if the emergency were to present itself to rally to its support. That granted, and the ideals of many Communists admitted, it is doubtful whether the government could claim the support of more than 8,000,000 people among Russia's vast population. How, then, it may be asked—the writer asked the question himself—is a handful of Extremists

able to govern against its will the vast mass of the Russian people?

The answer has already been clearly indicated, namely, because the Communists control the machinery of government and have the police on their side, or rather are themselves the police. As a man with a revolver has often exacted submission from hundreds of unarmed men, so in the case of Russia the helpless, indifferent, apathetic mass can be easily shepherded and controlled by the Communist Party in power. Conditions in short prevail today in Soviet Russia similar to those which prevailed in Tsarist Russia, where a resolute, powerful minority governed the helpless majority. A movement within Russia, therefore, which has the least chance of leading to the overthrow of the present government may be dismissed as quite out of the question.

Apart from the facts already mentioned, the present governors of Russia have one very good reason why they will fight to remain in office with the vigor of despair, namely, the knowledge that a new government would mean an era of revenge in Russia similar to that which followed the downfall of Communism in Budapest. Bela Kun is now in Moscow and Mr. Lenin realizes that the fate of the Hungarian leader—flung across Austria, capture, and internment—would be a fortunate one compared with that which would await him and his colleagues were the old régime rules to be restored. Among Communists, as among other people, the instinct of self-preservation is very strong.

MASONIC ORDER
AND THE MINISTRYLord Lambourne Lays Stress on
Alliance Existing Between the
Craft and Religious WorkersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Lord Lambourne, provincial grand master and lord lieutenant of Essex, accompanied by a large number of officers from the provincial grand lodge, has just laid with Masonic honors the corner stone of a new church at Thorpe Bay, the devotional service at which was conducted by the Bishop of Chelmsford, a past grand chaplain of the order. Lord Lambourne said that it was one of the most solemn ceremonies in the exercise of their craft, and he was very glad to show to the people at large the great alliance that existed between ministers of religion and their craft. Secrets they certainly had. There were secrets which were known to none but themselves. But there was a public declaration of their faith which they were always glad to make before the eyes of all men, and of which they were never ashamed. That was of their allegiance to God by whose grace and goodness they lived and moved and had their being.

The Rev. C. H. Kirby-Turner of Standish, Gloucester, in an oration just delivered, said that long experience both at home and abroad had taught him the great value of Masonry and the excellence and benefit that its tenets emphatically brought before every true Mason. The external strife through which all countries had passed had left behind a spirit of unrest and uncertainty. It was here that the influence of every true and loyal Mason guided by the tenets taught him by Masonry could be of so much use and power. He became a shining light and a strong man in a world that needed him. Conditions in general were not what they were, but the practice and spirit of Masonry had never altered. The same old landmarks, the same sound axioms that guided Masons in the past were still theirs. The Mason had a point from which he could not err if he endeavored to be true to his obligations and the accepted customs and rules of the order. By these he was inspired with a faith and confidence that would never fail, which would make him a better man and might be instrumental in making others so. It was an honor and a privilege to be a Mason and to prove the individual good it did it was, indeed, a strong bond of union between man and man. The will of God being the first thought, constant practice in all things arising from it naturally followed.

Masonry's Benefits Not Monopolized

With the reopening of what is known as the Masonic season there is again a rush of consecrations, and Twickenham, that delightful Middlesex town, which has already nine lodges to its credit, has now a tenth, which will be known as the Twickenham Lodge, No. 4278, and which has been granted the use of the Twickenham coat-of-arms by the district council. At the consecration an eloquent oration on the three Masonic maxims of brotherly love, relief, and truth was given by Rev. Grand Chaplain S. T. H. Saunders. Freemasonry, he said, claimed no monopoly in those grand tenets nor called upon Freemasons to exercise those virtues only toward their Masonic brethren. Freemasonry was not to be considered as excluding those who were not members from its beneficence; it was only the symbol of the vast grand brotherhood of mankind. The exercise of brotherly love among Masons meant that they should practice the largest kind of philanthropy, in relief, which is brotherly love in action. They were justly proud of their great charities to the poor and distressed, and his charity to the poor and distressed wherever they may be found. So with truth. To be true to one another as Freemasons was only the beginning of the great duty they owed to all men. Their aim should be to obey the

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

golden rule to do to all men as they would that they should do to them. Love, or charity, as it was sometimes called, is the foundation and keystone, the cement and glory of their ancient fraternity. The Mason possessed of that virtue in its most ample sense might justly be said to have attained to the summit of his profession. Through those three grand tenets Freemasonry was, in a special degree, a bridge builder, building bridges through men of different social classes, of varying creeds, and opposing politics. They made Freemasons what they are: a band of brothers. The present is a time when the popular world needs the practice of those maxims which would prove a sovereign remedy to the general unrest and heal many a wound in the social relationships and tend to solve many of the problems of reconstruction with which the world is now faced.

Torbay Lodge Jubilee

Torbay Lodge, No. 1358, Paignton, has just celebrated its jubilee. The lodge was really founded in 1772 but the warrant was surrendered in 1834 for want of members and was not reformed until 1871. The jubilee proceedings opened with a Masonic service at the parish church. The King Egbert Lodge, No. 4288, Dorset, Derbyshire, which has just been consecrated, takes its name from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which states that in the year 827 "the moon was eclipsed on mid-winter Mass night, and the same year King Edward subdued the kingdom of the Mercians and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king that was Bretwalda, and Egbert led an army to Dorset against the Northumbrians, and they offered him obedience." Bretwalda is an Anglo-Saxon title of dignity.

PASSING OF WORKHOUSES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—One by one workhouses are being abolished all over the country, and no philanthropist regrets the passing of that particular blot on civil administration. These wholly uncomfortable and extravagantly managed institutions are being replaced by "country homes," to which no stigma of "pauperism" will be attached and where the amenities of domestic life will be available to the inmates. The County of Roscommon has had the honor of being the pioneer and has opened the first "home." People of all classes are unanimous in their approval of this excellent reform in the "Poor Law" system, and it is being carried out by Dal Eileann without creating the slightest inconvenience to anyone except the apparently overpaid and superfluous officials whose services will be in future dispensed with. At the same time the interests of officials are being safeguarded so as to create a minimum of disturbance, and, in spite of the fact that rates and other moneys due have been withheld, the "Republican" Government has "made good" in a similar way in every reconstructive project it has so far essayed.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VISITORS WIN IN
RUGBY CONTEST

Australians Reverse Decision
Gained by England in First
Match at Leeds Recently,
Winning Easily by 16 to 2

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

HULL, England.—In the second of the series of three test games arranged between the Australasian touring team now in England and the pick of the home Northern Rugby Football Union, the visitors reversed the decision gained by England in the first match at Leeds, winning somewhat easily by 16 points to 2. Honors were fairly evenly divided in the first half of the game, but in the second half the Australasians overpowered the home team by their speed and resources. In the first game at Leeds, the distinct superiority of England's forwards was a great factor in the home team's 4-to-5 victory, but on November 5 the tourists played a much stronger game than in the first meeting.

In open play, the Australasian "six" were distinctly the better pack and combined with their backs in a manner which the Englishmen failed to emulate. At halfback there was little or nothing to choose between the rival pairs. The slight superiority which appeared to be on the winners' side was due to the much improved display of the Australasian center, especially Richard West, who played in better form than in any previous game of the tour. Gwynne Thomas was much the better of the two fullbacks, kicking with greater judgment and being much safer in his clearances than the Australasian, Charles Fraser. The overseas men's victory, however, was well deserved, the scoring accurately reflecting the merits of the two teams on the day's play. A great struggle for supremacy may be looked for in the final game, to be played at Manchester on January 14, 1922.

Duncan Thompson kicked off for Australasia, and in the first few minutes the visitors pressed strongly. The almost scored from a penalty, but, after a good round of passing, Harold Horder was pulled up only a few yards from the line. S. Stockwell, who brought off the tackle, did little to assist his team afterward. In the course of some slight readjustment to the side, Jack Price was called out of the forwards, and thereafter the rival packs were well balanced. Horder again broke away, but was tackled brilliantly, Thomas clearing with a ponderous kick. Another characteristic run was made by Horder, and only a flying tackle by Thomas prevented a score. A few minutes later Duncan Thompson opened the scoring with a penalty goal from an easy position.

Then England had a turn on the attack and nearly scored, but the Australasian defense held out well. The Englishmen were not daunted, and came on again. John Rogers dashed away from the base of the scrum, beating Thompson and Henry Caples, and, when confronted by Fraser, elected to punt. The ball was then kicked out to play by the defenders. A penalty goal, kicked by Rogers, equalized matters, and this completed the scoring in a more or less even first half. The Australasians restarted with resolution and scored in a few minutes, West, who intercepted a pass intended for Jonathan Parkin, having a clear run for the line. W. J. Stone almost got over for England in the next minute, but was caught near the line by Cecil Blinkhorn. West next broke away and passed to Horder. The latter swerved inside and made over for a good try. Thompson's kick at goal was successful. Thompson got possession from a scrum and bluffed the opposition. Then he gave the ball to Blinkhorn, who had no difficulty in scoring. Lax tackling by the English center almost allowed Horder to score again, after Blinkhorn, picking up a pass which Stone made no effort to accept, had scored an easy try. The summary:

AUSTRALASIA ENGLAND
Leads, f. f. Price
Leads, f. f. Beames
Burgess, f. f. Morgan
Preston, f. f. Skelhorn
Schultz, f. f. Cunliffe
Pearce, f. f. Cartwright
Thompson, sh. f. Parkin
Caples, sh. f. Rogers
Horder, sh. f. Stockwell
Cartwright, sh. f. Bacon
West, sh. f. Fraser
Blinkhorn, sh. f. Stone
Fraser, sh. f. Thomas
Score—Australasia 16 points; England 2 points. Scorers—Blinkhorn 2, West and Horder, tries; Thompson one penalty goal and one placed goal, for Australasia; Rogers one penalty goal for England.

KANSAS STATE
AWARDS LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Eighteen letters were awarded to members of the Kansas State Agricultural College football squad. Those receiving the school emblem for meritorious work on the football team were as follows: Guards—R. D. Hahn '23, I. P. Schindler '23, J. H. Steiner '23, and Timothy Murphy '22. Ends—M. S. Winter '23, H. L. Sebring '23, R. B. Smith '23. Tackles—H. W. Schmitz '23, R. D. Nichols '24, Marion Stauffer '22, Halfbacks—R. E. Cleland '22, center, Hartsell Burton '23, Warren Cowell '22, L. J. Bryan '23, A. R. Starke '24, Quarterbacks—Burr Swartz '24, H. L. Brown '22, Fullback—R. M. Sears '22.

Fourteen of the 18 men awarded the varsity emblem will be eligible to play on the team next season,

giving Head Coach C. W. Bachman a good nucleus around which to build his 1922 eleven. Cleland, center and captain, Cowell, halfback, Murphy, guard, and Brown, quarterback, are the only members lost to the team either by graduation or by reason of having their three years of varsity competition.

FIRST DIVISION
FOOTBALL GAMES

Burnley Defeats Chelsea by 5
to 0 on October 22, but Shows
Poor Form in Actual Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Although the Burnley Association football team, which won the championship of the First Division of the English Association Football League last season, defeated Chelsea by 5 goals to 0 on October 22, it did not show any great superiority in actual play. The five goals were scored without much difficulty, but in between them the Chelsea men gave an excellent display and for quite long periods at a stretch seemed to be the better team. The league champions were kept mostly on the defensive in the early part of the game, and it seemed as if the Chelsea forwards must sooner or later score. On one occasion, R. J. McNeil, who played brilliantly throughout on the left wing, drew the defense and slung across a pass to H. T. Ford. The latter put the ball into the center, within easy reach of J. G. Cook, but the Chelsea pivot slipped just as he shot, and the ball went skimming over the cross-bar.

On another occasion, J. A. Croal profited by a good run on the part of C. H. Dale and Ford to place the ball in the net. The referee, however, decided that there had been an infringement of the off-side rule and disallowed the goal. Robert Kelly, the well-known international inside forward, opened the scoring for Burnley, heading the ball out of reach of B. H. Baker, the English high jump champion, who is now keeping goal for Chelsea. The second goal came from Joseph Anderson. It was not an impressive affair by any means, as the Burnley center forward took a hap-hazard shot at goal and the ball glanced off the leg of Thomas Meehan into the net. The third goal was a curious one. Anderson sent in a shot, which Baker felled. The goal keeper fell to the ground and, seeing two or three forwards bearing down upon him, endeavored to throw the ball into touch. Instead of that, however, he threw the ball against one of the up-rights, and the sphere rebounded into the net. The remaining couple of goals were scored by B. Cross, after neat passing among the forwards.

Although a very muddy pitch was not conducive to good football, Huddersfield played convincingly against The Arsenal, winning by 2 goals to 0. The slipperiness of the surface of the field made it an exceedingly difficult matter for the players to keep their feet, but in spite of this some bright maneuvers were seen. Both the goals were scored in the first half, the scorers being W. H. Smith and W. O. Johnston. The Arsenal men still showed a lack of decision when in the vicinity of goal, but their actual shooting was better than in many of their previous engagements.

The Tottenham Hotspur team was without the services of James Cantrell for its match against Liverpool at Tottenham. Only one goal was scored, and that for the visitors by H. Beadles, after the ball had rebounded from the cross-bar. The two Liverpool backs, E. Longworth and Donald McKinley, played a very sound game and kept the Tottenham forwards well under control. James Seed put in the most likely shot for the "Spurs," rattling the cross-bar with a drive which the visiting goal-keeper did not attempt to touch. J. H. Dimmock, on the extreme right wing, also came near to scoring. He swerved in, tricked several opponents, ran for goal, and, when only some 10 yards off his objective, trod on the ball thus ending a brilliant piece of work in an unsatisfactory manner.

Middlesbrough's forward line was a force greatly to be reckoned with in the game against Aston Villa on October 22. The Villa team, although not perhaps equal to many which in the past have sported the claret and blue, is hard to defeat, but the Middlesbrough men made five goals and had none scored against them. The pitch was in rather a moist condition, and this suited the winners admirably. George Carr was in rare shooting form and did the "hat trick" by scoring three goals, two of which he obtained by smart work with his head. Against West Bromwich Albion, Cardiff City gave a much improved display and forced a draw of two goals each. Frederick Pagnam played his usual daring, forceful game in the Cardiff forward line and had much to do with its bright display. Frederick Keenor opened the scoring for Cardiff, but West Bromwich did not waste time in drawing level. H. Gregory finding the net. A. W. Smith then gave West Bromwich the lead, and later James Gill equalized matters once again. The West Bromwich team had not previously met with much success on its own ground since the commencement of the season and had seldom shown glimpses of the skill and dash which enabled it to win the league championship in 1919-20.

KENTUCKY ELECTS PRIBBLE

LEXINGTON, Kentucky.—B. L. Pribble of Butler, Kentucky, has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Kentucky football team. He succeeds James Server of Henderson, Kentucky, who will graduate next June. Pribble plays fullback and guard.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Leading Positions in League
Standing Are Unchanged as
Result of Games on Oct. 29

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL
LEAGUE STANDING
(To October 29 inclusive)

Team	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	P.C.
Hull Kingston R.	3	2	0	212	41	80.00
Dewsbury	3	2	0	106	45	75.00
St. Helens Rec.	6	2	1	136	68	72.22
Leigh	6	2	1	97	38	72.22
Halifax	6	2	1	134	43	72.22
Oldham	7	3	1	157	87	68.18
Batley	5	3	1	89	54	61.11
Rochdale	6	4	0	114	82	60.00
Huddersfield	5	4	1	181	83	60.00
Hull	7	5	0	180	94	58.33
Wigan	4	3	0	81	55	57.14
Barrow	5	4	0	107	96	55.55
Warrington	5	4	0	102	114	55.55
Widnes	3	2	1	51	49	50.00
Swinton	4	4	0	54	87	50.00
York	4	5	0	72	59	44.44
St. Helens	4	5	0	84	119	44.44
Salford	3	5	0	54	79	42.85
Wakefield Trinity	3	5	0	73	93	37.50
Broughton	2	5	1	53	42	31.25
Burnley	2	6	0	62	134	25.00
Hunslet	2	6	0	35	220	22.72
Preston North End	2	6	0	89	163	20.00
Kelghley	1	9	0	33	158	10.00
Bradford Northern	0	9	0	33	219	0.00

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

HALIFAX, England.—Rochdale Hornets were among the few teams which improved their positions in the standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union on October 29. The Hornets put up a surprisingly good performance against St. Helens Recreation and ran out winners by 16 points to 7, after a well-contested game. The experiment of playing Wick Powell at outside-half instead of wing-three-quarter-back proved to be a huge success. He opened out play in fine style and was a deciding factor in the Hornets' victory. At the outset, the Recreation looked likely to carry all before them; then the Hornets' front rank began to get possession in the pack, and Powell used this advantage to the full, his efforts being ably supported by the centers. Thereafter the Recreation had to play a defensive game but could not prevent the Hornets scoring.

Swinton defeated Leigh by 7 points to 3, securing the lead and then declining to let go of it for an instant. Hunslet and Salford played a drawn game, neither side scoring. W. J. Guerlin, a forward, played at fullback for Hunslet and acquitted himself well. Wigan's defeat of Broughton Rangers by 12 to 3 came somewhat as a surprise, as the Rangers had previously defeated Wigan in a Lancashire cup-tie. Bradford Northern made great efforts to stop the procession of try-getters at Huddersfield but had little success, the home team winning easily by 30 to 8. Oldham had a similarly easy task in disposing of Kelghley by 46 points to 2. Reginald Farrar scored five tries for Oldham. Rovers defeated Widnes by 7 to 2, and Hull won a "friendly" game with St. Helens by 29 to 12.

Barrow readily accounted for Askham in a postponed Lancashire Cup-tie by 25 points to 0. In the Yorkshire Cup-ties, Bramley accomplished a great performance, equally sharing 10 points with Batley at Batley. The speed of the Bramley forwards was almost too much for their opponents, and H. Edmondson was very responsible for many dashing raids on the Batley line. Dewsbury deserved a 15-to-2 victory over Wakefield Trinity, because of superior tactics and combination. Frank Gallagher and G. Sharples dribbled effectively for the winners. Jonathan Parkin was the only player on the losing side to display real ability, the Wakefield forwards working hard with little effect. Leeds overplayed Halifax to the extent of 20 points to 2. Marked superiority at half and three-quarter back gave the winners an immense advantage, while their forwards more than held the Halifax six. Featherstone Rovers played poorly against Hull Kingston Rovers and lost by 12 points to 0. The Australasians met with their first defeat at the hands of a club team, Warrington securing 8 points to 5. Benjamin Jolley kicked four goals for the winners, whilst Cecil Blinkhorn scored a try, which Duncan Thompson converted, for the Australasians. The Warrington forwards made victory possible. They beat the Australasians in the pack, and when the scrum broke up tackled so effectively as to prevent the opposing "three's" making progress lineward. G. A. Skelhorn and W. Cunliffe, of the Warrington front rank, are two forwards who have played against the Australasians in representative games, and it is apparent that they have mastered the visitors' plan of attack. In addition, Jolley was at the top of his form. He played with sound judgment and scored all the points for his side.

NEBRASKA ELECTS
HARTLEY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—H. S. Hartley '23 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Nebraska football team. Hartley was fullback was one of the main strengths of the Nebraska team this season, his work in the University of Pittsburgh game added greatly in the Nebraska victory. The Scarlet and Cream losses five men this year, the main losses being Capt. C. E. Swanson, F. E. Wright, and L. P. Pucelik. Letters were granted this fall to Captain Swanson, J. L. Pucelik '22, W. B. Lyman '23, C. J. Peterson '24, A. E. Wenke '23, E. F. Weller '23, G. A. Preston '23, F. E. Wright '22.

WILLIAMS NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—R. F. Williams '23 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Wisconsin football team. He played as quarter and halfback. Williams is considered one of the best all-round athletes in the Badger institution. He starred on last season's basketball and baseball teams. His home is at Edgerton, Wisconsin.

R. E. Dewits '24, D. G. Noble '24, R. G. Russell '23, L. V. Scherer '23, H. S. Hartley '23, V. C. Lewallen '24, Ross McGlasson '24, H. E. McGlasson '22, A. F. Schoepel '23, B. W. Nixon '23, J. L. House '24, R. L. Triplett '22, Marvin Layton '24, Sidney Hartman '24, J. T. Bergquist '24, and G. D. Hoy '23.

DRAFT SYSTEM
IS CRITICIZED

Major League Baseball Owners
Expected to Discuss This Sub-
ject at Their Coming Meetings

NEW YORK, New York.—When the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs holds its meeting in this city next month, it is expected that the question of the present system of drafting players from the minor leagues will receive considerable attention. Reports from Chicago state that B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, is going to do his best to have the present system changed.

President Johnson is said to believe that the present system is a hindrance to the progress of the young player and that if the standard of baseball is to be advanced, the draft will have to be changed. The present system permits the Class AA owners to ask \$7500 for the unrestricted privilege of drafting, and President Johnson is said to believe that this is far too much. He is also credited with believing that there should be greater latitude in advancing the players. The American League head also is credited with saying that the standard of baseball is not as good as it was four or five years ago, and that he believes it is due to the efforts of the minors to prevent the young players from advancing to the majors through the draft.

It is stated that the National League owners take the same view as President Johnson and it is being generally predicted that when the two leagues get together this winter for their joint meeting, the subject will receive attention from both organizations.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TO
BE SEPARATE BODY

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—W. S. Haddock of Pittsburgh, president of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, has announced that separate articles of agreement have been granted the association by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Mr. Haddock said that this meant the recognition by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, the governing body of hockey in the United States. He said that hockey had been divorced from the International Skating Union.

HEISMAN IS RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Although the University of Pennsylvania's football team has just closed an unsuccessful season, the athletic council and football committee intends to retain Head Coach J. W. Heisman. He has been accorded practically a unanimous vote of confidence by football men, officials and alumni connected with the university. Coach Heisman started mid-winter football practice at Franklin Field yesterday, when all the players in the university who have not previously turned out for freshman or varsity football were invited to take two or three weeks of work. In this way Coach Heisman hopes to get some new material lined up for next year's team.

HAMILTON TIGERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario.—The Hamilton Tiger Seconds won the semi-final game in the series for the Canadian intermediate football championship here Saturday in the last minute of play when, with the score 2 to 2, Galbraith, the local captain and center half, ran 55 yards for a touchdown which was not converted. The locals were the representatives of the inter-provincial union while Westmont was the intermediate title of the Quebec union.

PADDOCK TO RUN AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, California.—C. W. Paddock, holder of several world's records in sprint races, has reconsidered his decision never to run again and will soon start practice for the coming track season. He will attempt to lower the world's record for the 440-yard dash some time during the next season. He has never run over 300 yards in competition, but he says he thinks the 440-yard dash will be almost as easy as the 300-yard. He will again represent the University of Southern California.

GREENLEAF TO DEFEND

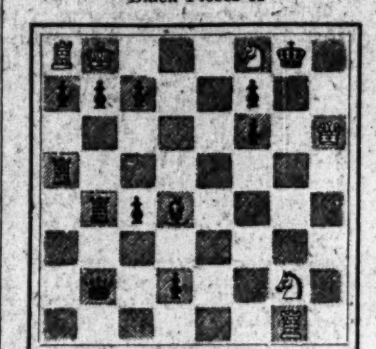
NEW YORK, New York.—E. R. Greenleaf, who won the world's pocket billiard championship for the third successive time in the recent tournament at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will defend his title in a challenge match here, December 21, 22, and 23, against Arthur Woods, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The match will consist of three blocks of 150 points each.

WILLIAMS NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

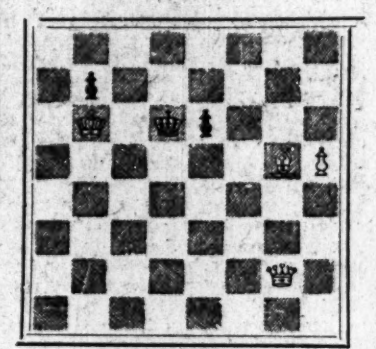
MADISON, Wisconsin.—R. F. Williams '23 has been elected captain of the 1922 University of Wisconsin football team. He played as quarter and halfback. Williams is considered one of the best all-round athletes in the Badger institution. He starred on last season's basketball and baseball teams. His home is at Edgerton, Wisconsin.

CHESS
PROBLEM NO. 517
By J. Hartong
Rotterdam, Holland
Original: Sent especially to The
Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 12



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 518
By D. J. Denimore
Black Pieces 3

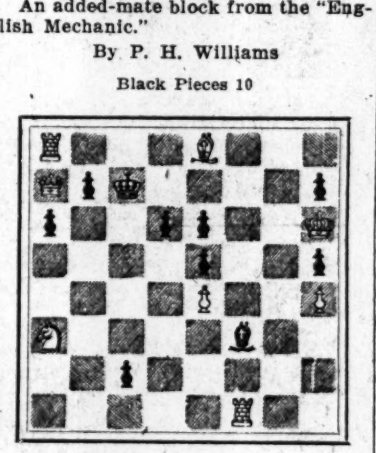


White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 515. 1. R-K4
No. 516. 1. P-B4
2. Q-R4 ch
3. B-R7 ch
4. B-R7 ch
5. B-R7 ch
6. B-R7 ch
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91. B-R7 ch
92. B-R7 ch
93. B-R7 ch
94. B-R7 ch
95. B-R7 ch
96. B-R7 ch
97. B-R7 ch
98. B-R7 ch
99. B-R7 ch
100. B-R7 ch

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An added-mate block from the "English Mechanic."

By P. H. Williams
Black Pieces 10



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The Boston, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Chess League has started its winter schedule, the first half of which follows:

November 11—Harvard vs. Suburban at Harvard; Jolly Rogers vs. City Club at City; M. I. T. vs. Boylston at Boylston. 18—M. I. T. vs. Bay State at M. I. T. 25—Harvard vs. Jolly Rogers at Boston; M. I. T. vs. City Club at City. December 2—Boston vs. M. I. T. at Boston; City Club vs. Suburban at City; Harvard vs. Bay State at Harvard; Boylston vs. Jolly Rogers at Boylston. 9—Boston vs. Suburban at Boston; Harvard vs. Boylston at Boylston; 16—Boston vs. Bay State at Boston; Suburban vs. Jolly Rogers at City; City Club vs. Harvard at City. 23—Boston vs. Jolly Rogers at Boston; Bay State vs. Boylston at Boylston; 30—Boston vs. Boylston at Boston; Bay State vs. City Club at City. January 6—Boston vs. Harvard at Boston; Boylston vs. City Club at City; Jolly Rogers vs. M. I. T. at M. I. T.; Bay State vs. Suburban at Boston. 13—Boston vs. City Club at Boston; Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Harvard; Boylston vs. Suburban at Boylston; 20—Boston vs. Bay State at Boston; 27—Boston vs. M. I. T. at Boston; City Club vs. Suburban at City; Harvard vs. Bay State at Harvard; Boylston vs. Jolly Rogers at Boston.

In the annual Harvard-Yale match played this year at the rooms of the Boston Chess Club, Harvard emerged the victor, 5-3. The Harvard captain, K. O. Mott Smith, won from the Yale captain, J. C. Cairns, at the top board.

The tournament of the Marshall's Chess Club, New York is under way, with B. Forsberg leading in the third round.

In a rapid transit tournament held at the Rice Progressive Club, E. Michelsen with 7 points finished first, followed by J. Jaffe 6½, while in a second similar one, H. Helms captured first place with a score of 7½, followed by Michelsen 7.

The championship of the Sheffield Chess Club, England, has been won by H. H. Clarke, with E. Dale second. Germany reports two congresses, the first held at Regensburg, the Bavarian, was won by Hess (Ulm), and in the second held at Baden-Baden, the Upper Rhenish, D. Duham (Aglasterhausen), carried off the first prize. The next congress of the New Zealand Chess Association is to be held at Auckland.

The following game shows the Australian master, Spielman, at his best and was contested at San Sebastian in 1912.

DUTCH DEFENSE
Rubinstein White
1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. Kt-QB3
Spielman Black
1. P-K3
2. P-K4
3. P-K5

4. B-Q2
5. P-KK3
6. B-K2
7. P-QR3
8. BxP
9. Q-B2
10. BxK1
11. Kt-B2
12. Castles
13. KR-Q
14. BxK1
15. Q-K13
16. Kt-K
17. Q-K14
18. Kt-Q3
19. P-P3
20. R-K1
21. K-R
22. P-K4
23. R-K
24. Q-B3
25. P-QK14
26. RxB
27. RxB
28. K-K13
29. R-K3
30. R-B3
31. K-K14
32. K-B4
33. K-K14
34. RxB
35. R-B5
36. Q-Q2
37. K-B3
38. QR
39. K-K12
40. KxQ
41. PxB
42. K-B2
Resigns

ARCONAUTS WIN
RUGBY HONORS

Toronto Team Defeats Parkdale
Canoe Club for the Eastern
Canada Senior Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Toronto Argonauts won the eastern Canada senior Rugby football championship here recently by defeating the Parkdale Canoe Club, champions of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, by a score of 16 to 8 in the best played and hardest fought game of the local season. The Argonauts who won the interprovincial championship with six straight victories and who defeated the University of Toronto, intercollegiate champions here a week ago in the first of the Canadian championship play-offs by a score of 20 to 12, will now play the Edmonton Eskimos, champions of western Canada in this city next Saturday.

The weather conditions were far from ideal. Despite the adverse conditions the game was easily the best of the season and the ultimate winner was in doubt until the last five minutes when the Argonauts increased their lead from 8 to 16 points and then maintained possession as long as they could before kicking. As it was, the Parkdale team swept all before them in the last five minutes and twice kicked over the line on the side-kick but in each J. Strrett grabbed the ball and crashed his way out to safety.

There has been considerable criticism of the O. R. F. U. this season but the display of the losers was such to dissolve all rumors as to the weakness of that organization and the Parkdale team is the second strongest that has played here this fall. Two more evenly matched teams would be hard to find, and the double score is no criterion of the relative merits of the two teams. On the line they were evenly matched, both offensively and defensively, and very few gains were made on line plunges. In kicking L. Brophy was better than Batstone and Conacher, but the playing of the latter was the deciding factor of the game. Conacher has played on championship baseball, hockey, lacrosse and football teams in the past and has always been a star and in addition has held the amateur heavyweight boxing championship of Canada, but it is doubtful if he ever gave a display as he did recently. He kicked well, caught well and made many gains on runs around the end and running back punts, and the manner in which he eluded the Parkdale tacklers gave the victory to his team. Breen was the best for the losers, and his performance was almost as good as that of Conacher. It was a game in which two all-star backfields opposed one another and the two wing lines held their own.

In the first period the ultimate winners scored two points by rouges on Conacher's kicks and the losers obtained one through Brophy. Early in the second quarter Conacher took the ball to the Parkdale 10-yard line and on the second down McCormick went through for a try. Just before

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE DREAM MAKER"

William Gillette's New Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Boston News Office.

"The Dream Maker," by William Gillette, based on a story by Howard E. Morton, and presented by Charles Frohman at the Empire Theater, New York City, evening of November 21, 1921. The cast:

Marian Bruce.....Miriam Sears
Dave Bruce.....Charles LaFollette
Frederick Farrar.....William Morris
Bessie Farrar.....Myrtle Tannabill
Geoffrey Cliffe.....Frank Morgan
Dr. Paul Clement.....William Gillette
Nora.....Marie Haynes
Funch Larsen.....Harry E. Humphrey
Buck Watson.....Arthur J. Wood
Joseph C. Bates.....Arthur Ebenbach

NEW YORK, New York.—Melodrama is a perennial in the theatrical garden. Even William Gillette cultivates it. As a dramatist he is something of a Burbank. Here he has fused not unfamiliar flowers into the appearance of a fresh species. But, by any name other than Gillette the bloom, with all its novel charm, would smell far less sweet.

As "The Dream Maker" Mr. Gillette is more than a Burbank. He has all the reconstructive ability of a Conan Doyle. That great spider, Moriarty, you remember, did not, despite their plunge from the narrow cliff, carry our genial friend Holmes into oblivion. A few years later, when public demand made the sign, up rose Sherlock from the depths into which he had gone with the professor, and off he went again on the scent. In similar manner William Gillette, his own Conan Doyle, now revives his Sherlock self, and Dr. Paul Clement is as fascinating a character as Holmes ever was. The public, in this case, may not have demanded the revival of Holmes; but the public is pleased by anything that brings back Mr. Gillette.

Without Mr. Gillette this play would have been Sherlock Holmes without Dr. Watson. It is the points Mr. Gillette makes with his pen perhaps as much as those he registers by word, expression or gesture, that save the story from denunciation as mere detective trash. How much Mr. Morton's idea gave the dramatist to work on is not clear. But every scene is replete with the Gillette mastery of dramatic technique. Dialogue, action, character, suspense, the careful building of vivid climax and the neat dovetailing of events, all show signs of this master pen. As a study of a fine dramatist reveling in fine work, this play arouses intense interest at once and maintains it throughout. Here is the triumph of technique over material. Shoddy bursts from the mill, brilliant with finest finish.

This shoddy is easily detected by the presence in the plot of the "badger game"; "papers" which must be signed by some one; fingerprints on a map of the coveted land; a gun twice held against the hero's chest and discharged neither time; a gang of crooks, polite and otherwise; a picture, first intact and then smashed, of the heroine's mother; a villain's shadow tampering with the latch in the moonlight outside the glass door; and a telephone that rings at opportune moments.

Under guidance of a hand less skillful than Mr. Gillette's, this stuff would have unraveled all over the play, and out of the snarl nothing but failure could have emerged. Mr. Gillette has given it all the glow of reality. He has disguised the beggarly plot elements with verisimilitude, and has cast over them the charm of illusion. One sits out front and actually believes the impossible, the improbable, and, in less fanciful moments, the undesirable.

It is both easy and pleasing to believe in Dr. Clement. He is Holmes ripened, fantastic. His affection for the daughter of the woman taken from him by his own tendency to crime is the one fine reality of the story. For a moment in the first act one liked to believe that the story would show the beneficial effect of this affection upon the man's character. But there was more spectacular game afoot. There were criminals to be foiled, the daughter's safety to be guaranteed, suspense and thrill to be provided.

Mr. Gillette was writing drama of situation, not of character. He had but one new thing to work with. The horrible events of the blackmailing must be made to appear as a dream to the girl. The dream is woven with all the intuition of a Holmes mixed with a bit of the malice of a Moriarty. After the dream is once established, the girl never suspects the truth. Following the confession-signing scene, preposterous under less skillful handling, and even with such disguise dangerously close to provoking derision, the whole badger game is dismissed by the triumphant doctor to the 12:42 train, and the girl lives on, happy in her illusion.

Happy, too, in that illusion is the audience. They have revelled in another evening of the lovable Holmes, stooped a bit more, somewhat more furtive and whisperish, but still Holmes himself. Like so many children they have sat on Mr. Gillette's knee while he told them another thriller. One other thing they take away with them—the memory of this Dr. Clement, a wistful, whimsical, product of a gentle imagination. This one real character was surrounded by puppets enough to keep the machine going.

Mr. George Moore, like a good many other serious authors, writing for the modern theater, has found the path of the dramatist anything but rose-strewn. Thus, after announcing his latest work, "The Coming of Gabrielle," for early production, the theatrical management concerned have just issued a guarded communiqué to the effect that the piece has been postponed. Mr. Moore says quite candidly that this is "a euphemism for

withdrawn." What happened, apparently, is that, after seeing a number of rehearsals, the author, exercising his undoubted right, told the producer flatly that the cast was ill-selected. "Temperamentally unsuited" was the more polite way in which he expressed it. As Mr. Nigel Playfair, the "producer" is unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Moore in the matter, preparation of "The Coming of Gabrielle" is accordingly abandoned.

NEW DRAMA BY EDWARD SCHNEIDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A reminiscence of Ibsen, and a good deal of fine original work—such is "Le Dieu d'Argile" ("The God of Clay")—the ambitious drama which has been written by Edward Schneider and produced by M. Gémier at the Théâtre Antoine with Harry Baur in the principal role. Certainly with all its faults, its exaggerated symbolism, its strained philosophy, "Le Dieu d'Argile" belongs to the category of pieces which must be treated seriously. After all, the serious pieces, except in certain recognized little theaters which are inclined to poses and preciosity, are few and far between in Paris. When one does find a well-written play which is not made, as are most of the boulevard plays, according to pattern, which does not deal with the stupidest of trivialities, one is, in the words of Captain Cuttle, bound to make a note of it. Mr. Schneider's play is of a high intellectual quality, yet he is somewhat austere and indeed gloomy. One wonders why truly intelligent dramatists should imagine that gaiety, humor, and cheerfulness should be left to the constructors of banal and off-repeated plays which tell the silly "triangle" stories.

If Ibsen is recalled, it should at once be stated that Mr. Schneider is by no means a disciple of Ibsen in his methods. His characters do not express themselves in acts. They are not solid and concrete; they are fond of self-analysis; they are shadowy and unreal; they are extremely talkative. Mr. Schneider is too abstract and is careful to draw his conclusions instead of leaving the conclusions to the audience. It is necessary to make this distinction, but nevertheless the story is framed on Ibsen lines. The God of Clay is a pretentious philosopher, Alexander Folzer, who retires from humankind and in a cabin on the mountain top pursues his "great" work. We are asked to believe in the genius of this man—at any rate during the greater part of the play. In quasi-solitude he would achieve his rather nebulous purpose.

Now the principal woman character—magnificently played by Suzanne Després—is a friend of this solitary philosopher since childhood days. The wonderful work of this great intellectual man deeply impresses her and she self-sacrificingly feels it her duty to devote herself to him. There is no question of material love between them. Alexander is too lofty to realize the sacrifice of Elisabeth. There is a third person in this play—Pierre, a mutual friend of childhood days, who achieves dramatic success. Between Elisabeth and Pierre there had indeed been affection, but Elisabeth, following what she feels to be her destiny, gave up her life to humble collaboration with the mysterious master.

It was of course inevitable that sooner or later the choice would be given her—Alexander or Pierre? After years of voluntary exile she meets again Pierre. Alexander has maintained his work, and at last she begins to doubt whether he is really the superman she—and he—supposes. It is after this encounter with Pierre that she ascends to the cabin of Alexander and demands three things of him. She asks that he shall descend among men and resume his professorship; she asks that he shall fix the date when his work shall be ended; she asks that he shall show her at least the portions of his work which are already complete and he refuses. Her faith is suddenly shattered.

One is compelled to make many reservations about the credibility of this denouement. However, the author chooses to tell us that Elisabeth returns to life among men, and that Alexander tumbles like a God of Clay. The morality of this history appears to be that not in solitude but among the everyday haunts and contacts of men is to be found veritable inspiration and vivifying work to be done.

It is not the business of the critic to point out narrowly in the philosophy and the morality of a dramatic author, but in the present case Mr. Schneider hardly disguises his didactic intentions. Certainly he expresses a partial truth, but it is better to consider this play as a piece of dramatic craftsmanship. In spite of its obvious far-fetchedness, it is soundly constructed and it is powerful. There are scenes of poignant interest. The attention is held. The difficulties of presenting such a story are overcome with real dexterity. What should be insisted on is the nobility of thought and of language. It furnishes a strong contrast to the current type of commercial play. It is concerned with the inward life, not with mere outward intrigues and lively circumstances.

Of the acting of Mme. Després it would be hard to speak too highly. She is one of the most sincere actresses on the stage. She is full of warmth and subtlety. Henry Rollan is also a remarkable actor and as Pierre played with an extraordinary abandon and was thoroughly convincing. Harry Baur's part was difficult. Nevertheless he did represent adequately the man who is regarded as a man of genius—a proud, disdainful "intellectual." Altogether a notable performance.

THE OLD ACTING AND THE NEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Were the old actors really better than the actors of today? And would they be accepted by modern audiences if they appeared? are questions that are frequently propounded by those interested in the theater. The Average Actor was asked about it. He said that he has frequently tried to give an unbiased opinion on the subject and told of a performance he once saw of "The Rivals" in which Mr. Jefferson was surrounded by all the stars available and suitable for the comedy. It was a cast not gotten together for a specific performance but for a considerable tour and it was far from being the only time Mr. Jefferson was surrounded by an "all-star" cast. The impression received by the Average Actor was that while Mr. Jefferson was in comparison with actors much more modern and a product of the time than he was, that he appeared to be of them all the most natural and simplest in his method.

This Average Actor had also seen Mr. Jefferson in the same play with William J. Florence and Mrs. John Drew, and while their performances were delightful in humor and richness of expression and much more modern in method, that is if naturalness means modernity, than the "all-star" casts which surrounded Mr. Jefferson many years later, still that performance of his lives in memory as the clearest, simplest and finest of them all. If the above impression is a true one, it helps bear out a saying of many average actors that, "a good old-time actor would have been a good actor today, and a bad actor would have been as bad then as he is now."

A great actor's ability to act, of course, does not depend solely on his natural aptitude for his profession but on the intelligence that operates with it. Many actors like to claim that there have been better comedians in America than Joseph Jefferson and it is possible that it may be true in one sense, but even if their natural equipment to impersonate were better, what they said with that equipment was not as fine nor as full as his. He could put a greater wealth of meaning in one phrase than many actors can in a whole play. It is what he has back of his technique that makes the great actor.

It is said, and generally with considerable truth, that the way to learn acting is to act, yet the following insight will help to show that great dramatic artists must have in their make-up much more than a happy facility to depict or imitate even the depths of feeling. When Mrs. Fiske retired for three years at the middle of her career she was a very fine artist, but when she returned to the stage after a period of reading and introspection she returned a great artist and gave vivid impersonations that she was not capable of before her retirement and she had not probably played in one performance in all that while.

It is even sometimes doubted if Mr. Booth would be considered a great actor today, but most average actors believe that that debt is held by those who never saw him. Mr. Booth is reported to have said that Hamlet should be played by a light comedian; and while his own performances of tragedy were not light comedies, they revealed a deftness and lightness of touch where necessary, that proved he could play light comedy. It was evidently that temperance that gave his grand impersonations their smoothness. We hear, too, that Edwin Forrest tore a passion to tatters, but it was very likely that that specific passion needed just that treatment. Can one imagine any great actor defying the storm in "King Lear" in the so-called natural manner?

If it is true that fine plays make fine actors, it may also be true that a lack of great plays is the cause of a dearth of great actors. By great actors this Average Actor means artists as great in their line as Duse, Paderewski or Caruso.

If it is claimed that men and women no longer express themselves with power and largeness of action, it is because they control their feelings more than in past ages and hence the sweep of feeling is not required as in the older classic drama.

To portray tremendous moments from the world's experience requires not only tremendous power but needs as well at least a partial understanding of the character and a keen sympathy for the experience portrayed in the scene. Righteous rebuke that whips the money changers out of the temple must find expression in a manner that will be understood by those for whom it is intended.

The fine artist expresses much with little means, but do not let us become so frugal of our means that we balk at a moment in a play that should require us to raise both hands above our heads. Let us dare to apostrophize the stars occasionally. Let us feel plenty of reserve power, and, oh Mr. Dramatist write for those who have power even though you have not yet discovered adequate interpreters; continue to require them and they will be drawn from their hiding places to which the fear of being ridiculed or perhaps too much stage direction may have driven them.

A remnant of the old school that is seen here and there on Broadway in plays which seldom give him an opportunity to express a tithe of what he knows, is the comedian, William J. Ferguson. In the worst part that can be given him he proves, with a method akin to miniature painting, not only how easily he can interpret his author, but how much he can reveal in a part that many would find little or nothing in.

She thought that two or three months would be plenty. Like all other thoughtful processes, acting is today picked up quicker than it was in past generations, but it still requires the assimilating processes.

Let us lose no opportunity to watch and value the seasoned actor, provided he is an artist.

"DEBURAU" ON THE LONDON STAGE

The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Deburau" by Sacha Guitry; English version by Harley Garville-Barker, presented at the Ambassadors Theater, London, The cast:

Jean Gaspard Deburau.....Robert Loraine
Marie Duplessis.....Madge Titheradge
Monsieur Bertrand.....Michael Sherbrooke
Robillard.....John Howard
Laurent.....Leslie Banks
Laplace.....Henry Towed
Justine.....Glady's Gaynor
Madame Rébérac.....Colette O'Neil
Cécile.....Jeanne Camille
Clement.....Edward Merrey
Amedée.....Bruce Winston
The Money-taker.....Cherry Carver
The Promoter.....Harley Merion
Laurel.....Beverly Sigsbee
Charles Deburau.....Bobbe Andrews
A Young Man.....Ivor Novello
A Doctor.....Thomas Weggelin
A Journalist.....Stanford Hillard
Marie Duplessis' Maid.....Cherry Carver

LONDON, England.—Even since Deburau himself created it, a century or so ago, the Pierrot art—and with it the Pierrot play—has remained a wholly Parisian thing, to be truthfully interpreted only through Parisian minds, and through the medium of Parisian actors. Mr. Sacha Guitry, himself Parisian, playwright and actor, can do it. Managers and players in London can imitate it too—after a fashion. But can they imitate well enough? That is a question several of the Ambassadors were asking themselves, and some of us answered No. This plant of French growth would seem to be too exotic to flourish upon an alien soil.

For the weaknesses of this version, however, Guitry, in addition to the translator, remains in part responsible. His play has two themes: art—which for him is the art of the theater—and secondly, "love." But the author has failed to weld the two together, or to impart to both an equal measure of interest. The two ideas never amalgamate, and that is why, from first to last, the love scenes with Marie Duplessis are as unconvincing and tedious as the scenes from theatrical life are interesting and alive. The charm of the little drama is never in its narrative, but always in its criticism; and this must have been the case in Paris, as well as in London.

Upon the English stage these inherent defects remain, and other very serious ones are added to them;—that Mr. Granville Barker, the adaptor, following his author, has likewise freely rhymed the play; and with unhappy results. Rhymed effects, in serious work, are not suited to the genius of drama in English. Even Shakespeare gave them up; and Dryden, tempted by French influence, used rhyme, only to leave it at last. Where great predecessors have failed, Mr. Barker does not succeed. The original has poetry in it, as well as rhyme.

Je désirais vous entendre parler.
Vous qui savez si bien vous taire.
is charming; but Mr. Barker's verse, alas! has no poetry, but only the rhyme, some of which recalls Gilbert at his weakest, while such tags as

He sees a lot of people and chatters
Not that in one sense it matters.

came near to ruining the play. That couplet, and a dozen others, equally bad, set one of our neighbors to agitating his program, as a signal of distress, every time an impertinent rhyme came jangling through the prosaic words. Some of the smaller parts actually gained in effect, because their speakers ignored the verse; while Mr. Loraine and one or two of his fellows were trying vainly to harmonize metrical lines with realistic scenes.

Deburau, the man in fact, was not very happily cast at the Ambassadors. The part is long and difficult; and Mr. Loraine is too massive and hardly supple enough, either in voice or in person, to convey that melancholy Pierrot who looks wistfully at us from the pages of Karl Mantzius' book—ever sorrowful at heart, and who only

fait semblant
D'être gai
Comme il fait semblant
D'être blanc

Where Mr. Loraine did succeed completely was neither in the miming, nor in the reveries, nor in the love-making; it was in the critical and caustic scenes, where, stung by professional pride and jealousy, he first mocks his own aspirations to follow in his steps, and then, at last, realizing that his own acting days are gone, consents to appoint the boy his successor, and proceeds to instill into him as good a series of stage maxims and hints on acting as, outside Hurel, was ever given to the young player. All this the actor rendered most incisively, and with great point and effect.

The remainder of the playing was generally good; and if Miss Madge Titheradge—who looked delightful in her costumes of the early forties—was, perhaps, at times, a little colorless, it must be stated that the part of Marie Duplessis affords very small opportunity. Mr. Bobbe Andrews, as Charles Deburau, played with freshness; and one liked Mr. Bruce Winston's lusty exercises in "barking," and on the big drum. Even though this transplanted drama be too excellent an example of "the little less, and worlds away," a certain quality of whimsical strangeness, and the present vogue for biography on the stage, way well win for it a considerable measure of success.

"RUDDIGORE"

Revived in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Princes Theater is having an even greater vogue than that of two years ago, and the crammed houses and clamorous applications for tickets—the house is said to be booked up to January—show what a firm hold these charming works have upon the public. The recent revival of "Ruddigore" was looked to as the most interesting event of the season. It had not been given in London since the original production in 1887, and though then it had a run of 288 performances, it had somehow come to be regarded as a failure. Students of the score were inclined to dispute this. They said it contained music as good as any Sullivan ever wrote, and after "Princess Ida," which had also been dubbed a failure in old days, was triumphantly revived two years ago, the demand for a revival of "Ruddigore" steadily grew.

Well, the revival has come now, but has it fulfilled expectation, or reversed the judgment of 34 years ago? One hardly thinks so. When "Princess Ida" was revived it was impossible to see why it had been shelved; but with "Ruddigore" it is quite easy to see the reasons for its failure. In spite of Sullivan's delightful music, the book was intended as a burlesque of melodrama, yet the plot is neither coherent nor incoherent enough; the characters waver between burlesque, parody, light comedy and genuine drama, and the fantasies are done with a heavier hand than one expects from Gilbert. They certainly would not answer to the canons of fantasy laid down not long ago by that other redoubtable fantasist, Gilbert Chesterton. The introduction too of a travesty of Ophelia is in rather doubtful taste, and disturbs the story by an irrelevance that is not funny except to bygone ideas. Also most of the jokes are dated—some have now lost their point—and the lyrics are not in Gilbert's most brilliant vein. The sham archaic English adopted for the conversations also fails.

Sullivan, on his part, did more than could have been expected from him with such a book, and it is mainly thanks to him that "Ruddigore" survives and gives pleasure today. The music has the true English ring. Take, for instance, such a number as the madrigal near the end of act one: it is as clever and musically as any that Morley and his fellow madrigalists ever wrote, and more tuneful. Or again, take such a song as Sir Roderic's in the second act, beginning

When the night wind howls in the chimney
And the bat in the moonlight is flying
The music is as graphic as effective in its way as anything in Purcell—though to be sure the lightness of touch with which Sullivan got his effects is almost Mozartian—and the orchestration of the accompaniment is a little masterpiece of its kind.

In an opera where so much of the libretto strikes a false note, Sullivan seems to have seized on the few points of truth with thankful and unerring instinct. Sir Roderic and Hannah, the two lovers faithful to each other through long years of separation, evidently proved the characters most congenial to him, for with the exception of Richard Dautless' song in the first act, and the madrigal already mentioned, they get all the best music of "Ruddigore." Hannah's ballad in act two, sung when the lovers meet again at last, is genuinely pathetic and lovely.

The present production of "Ruddigore" by Rupert D'Oyly Carte's Company is excellently done, though it does not equal some of their other performances. The chorus, for example, is only moderately good in vocal timber, and seldom seems entirely at ease in the music. But the principal characters are first-rate, as one would expect from the accomplished singer-actors who impersonate them. Henry A. Lytton, the genuine old "Savoyard" so beloved by the London public, makes the very most out of the ungrateful part of Sir Ruthven Murgatroyd. Derek Oldham is delightful as Richard Dautless, the man-o-war's man, and his engaging appearance, highly finished singing, vivacious acting and dancing greatly please the audience.

Leo Sheffield, as Sir Despard Murgatroyd, contrives to get a great deal of fun out of a poor part: Darrell Fancourt as Sir Roderic Murgatroyd sings effectively; and the Adam Goodheart of Robert McQueen is efficient. Bertha Lewis, as Dame Hannah, is by sheer force of personality, the "leading" lady as far as attractive power is concerned. She sings and acts better than ever, and her voice seems to have improved in the two years since she last appeared in London. Elsie Griffin, too, has improved in the time; her acting is freer, her singing warmer. She made a very pretty Rose Maybud. Catherine Ferguson, who impersonated Margaret, showed real dramatic ability, and also sang thoroughly well.

The scenery is sufficient without being remarkable. The costumes are a feature of the production, and the officers clad in Waterloo uniforms and the ancestors in their garbs of many periods are quite an instructive historical spectacle.

Of the orchestra, and that clever conductor of light opera, Geoffrey Toze, there is nothing to say beyond praise. They are so excellent that one takes them for granted. Just as readily too does one take for granted

the polished ensembles between singers and players: every one and everything seems in the right place.

"HER SALARY MAN" IN NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

John Cort presented, in association with Alex. Aronson, "Her Salary Man," a comedy by Forrest Rutherford, at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, Connecticut, November 17, 1921. The cast:

A. Bellboy.....Mae Washburne
"Sponge" Ferris.....H. B. Thomas
"Dudley" Ferris.....Dudley Clement
Montaigne Grey (an actor).....Hedley Hall
Dick Barry.....Thomas E. Jackson
Mrs. Sophie Perkins.....Edna May Oliver
Benny Sladoff.....Ruth Shepley
John Brown.....A. H. Van Buren
George Hunter.....Will Deming
Drusilla Willis.....Grace Carlyle
Doris Van Alstyne.....Hope Sutherland
Mrs. Warton Van Alstyne.....Alberta Gailatin
Franklin Willis.....Donald Hall
Fatterson Pomeroy.....Donald Hall
A Maid.....Nina Gleason

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Mr. Rutherford's comedy, "Her Salary Man" is one of those trivial plays, the idea of which, at first sight, appears to be funny. But when the idea is subjected to the test of a stage production it turns out to be too thin to excite more than a stray smile. Three acts of it were considerably more than enough.

A young woman of vivacity and high spirits is the ward of a tyrannous aunt. A newspaper reporter overhears the young lady say that she would be willing to escape from her aunt, to pay a man a good salary to marry her, provided he would agree to live 2000 miles away and never see his bride after the ceremony. The reporter runs this as a first page story. Suitors begin to apply.

The young woman mistakes the millionaire, John Brown, whom she meets by chance, for one of these applicants and marries him off-hand at the conclusion of the first act. The rest of the play is occupied with her discovery that her husband is a millionaire and that she has fallen in love with him after all. All the other characters, except the aunt, wander about without very much to do with the plot. There is not enough plot to keep them busy.

Ruth Shepley does the best she can with this material to be charming, vivacious, and willful. She succeeds so well that her scenes, at least, stand out. A. H. Van Buren, likewise, does all a man can with his part. The trouble is, however, with the play and not with the two principals. The stray smile ends too soon and appears too infrequently.

GRACE GEORGE IN "MARIE ANTOINETTE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Marie Antoinette," by Edymar, featuring Grace George, and presented at the Playhouse, New York City, evening of November 22, 1921. The cast:

Louis XVI.....Fred Eric
Joseph II.....Walter Ringham
Duc d'Orleans.....John Cromwell
Count Axel Fersen.....Pedro de Cordoba
Casperle.....Basil West
Sacques.....Herbert Ashton
Lafayette.....John Cromwell
Flinnet.....Rexford Kendrick
Leonard.....H. Paul Dundell
Toulain.....Craig Elise
Aigard.....Austin Huhnan
Marie Antoinette.....Grace George
Madame de Genlis.....Hilda Daube
Countess de Noailles.....Florence Sidney
Princess de Lamballe.....Bettie Wales

NEW YORK, New York.—Whoever Edymar may be, and it is said she is a woman playwright of established reputation, there has been written in the piece at the Playhouse a romance which mixes historical fact with theatrical fancy to a justifiable degree. In an entertainment of meritorious motive it is not generally successful expression.

Obviously the dramatist's aim was to tell something of Marie Antoinette's story in sympathetic fashion. We see her in her youthful heyday, obedient to the emissaries of fun and fashion, but spurning the calls of state as a child turns from his lessons. We see her years later when, with the mass of people breaking in angry waves against her palace gate, she bargains with Orleans to save the inconsequential Louis, and more especially her children, at the price of her own head. Throughout the piece there is manifested a sincere desire to portray kings and queens as victims of circumstances over which they have no control. This Queen is represented as resigning against her finer inclinations, as continually reaching out for an opportunity to live her real self; Louis is a child, toying with his forge, who in the hour of his greatest extremity, too late, to know what the people want. Orleans is shown from the start as intriguing against the Queen for the crown, first close within her confidence, then out in the world fanning the smoldering fire of the people's resentment against their unworthy rulers. Count Fersen, really a finely drawn character, first sacrifices his affection for the Queen to foil Orleans' plotting, and then returns to see the Queen stand at bay before the red mob.

All this is rich with possibilities for acting imbued with fire. For its lack of fire the writing need not be held responsible.

THEATRICAL

—William Morris Announces—

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MARIETTA, OHIO, Dec. 12

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Dec. 13

DAYTON, OHIO, Dec. 14

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 15

responsible so much as the actor's, and director's picture-book attitude toward their work. Miss George was called upon to turn from light comedy to tragedy. Her ability as a comedienne is undeniable, but she does not quite succeed in creating the illusion of tragedy, although her attempt to do so is admirably earnest. Her earlier scenes, therefore, are more convincing than those in which, as the chastened Queen, she lavishes martyrdom. The others acted as though embarrassed to find themselves in such magnificent and strange clothes. Walter Ringham as the Queen's brother was an unleashed storm of loud words. Fred Eric was more convincing and amusing as the earlier Louis, allegiant only to his forge and hopelessly bored by affairs of state, than he was as the Louis of aroused family affection, acting in regular stock fashion. Mr. de Cordoba's performance as Count Fersen should not be judged, because he came into the cast late, with more reason than the rest for ragged work.

THEATRICAL

—BOSTON—

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Burnished with evening sunshine,
glow
And bask in drowsy sleep.
—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

One Radiant Morning in a Boat

"We have a lodging divided from the sea by the royal gardens," says Percy Bysshe Shelley in one of his letters from Naples, and from our windows we see perpetually the blue waters of the bay, forever changing, yet forever the same, and encompassed by the mountainous island of Capri, the lofty peaks which overhang Salerno, and the woody hill of Posilipo, whose promontories hide from us Misenum and the lofty Isle Inarime, which, with its divided summit, forms the opposite horn of the bay. From the pleasant walks of the garden we see Vesuvius. . . . The climate is delicious. We sit without a fire, with the windows open, and have almost all the productions of an English summer. The weather is usually like what Wordsworth calls 'the first fine day in March'; sometimes very much warmer. . . . We have made two excursions, one to Baiae and one to Vesuvius, and we propose to visit, successively, the islands, Paestum, Pompei, and Beneventum.

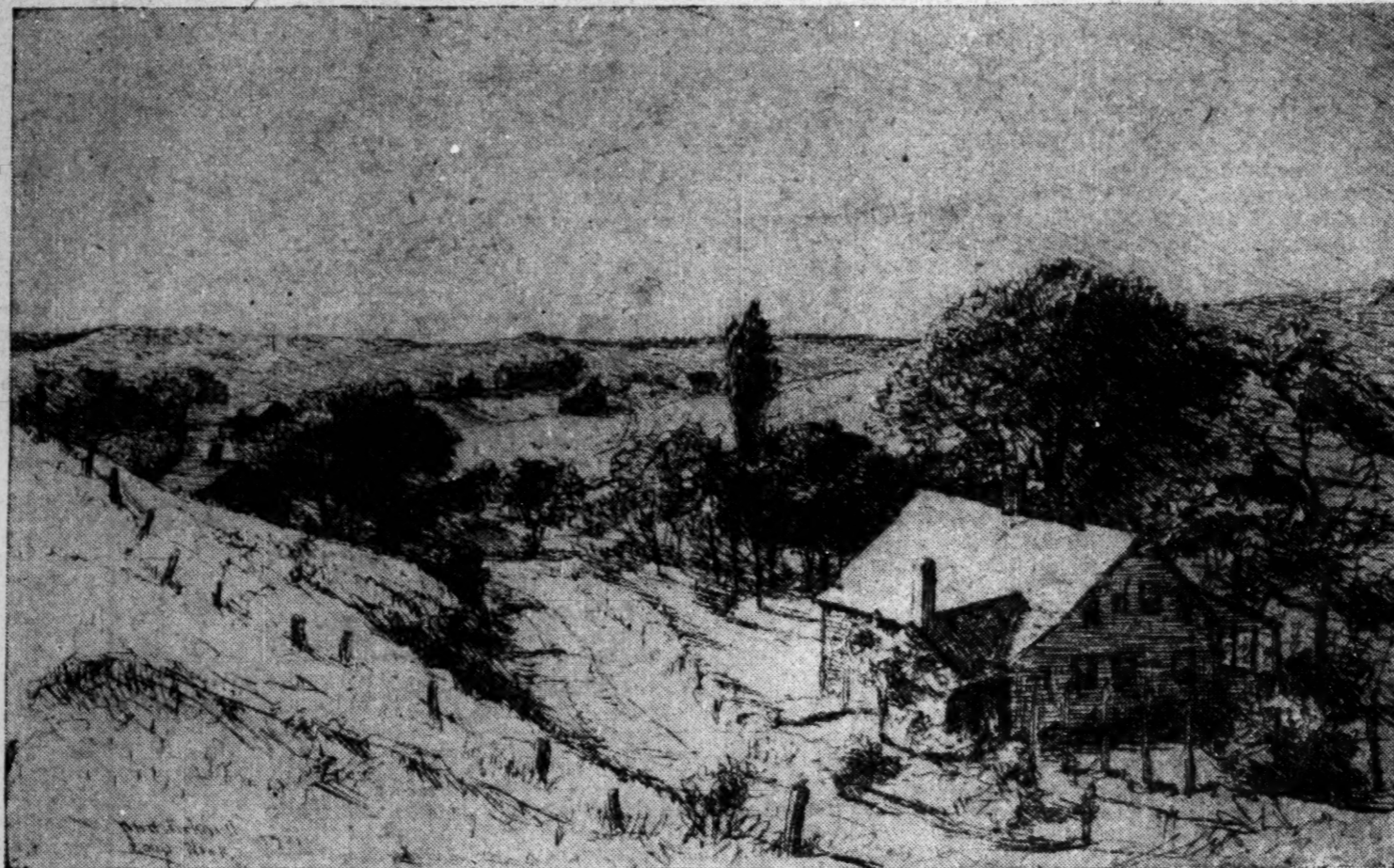
"We set off an hour after sunrise one radiant morning in a little boat; there was not a cloud in the sky, not a wave upon the sea, which was so translucent that you could see the hollow caverns clothed with the glaucous sea-moss, and the leaves and branches of those delicate weeds that pave the unequal bottom of the water. As noon approached, the heat, and especially the light, became intense. We passed Posilipo, and came first to the eastern point of the bay of Puzzuoli, which is within the great bay of Naples, and which again, inclosed that of Baiae. Here are lofty rocks and craggy islets, with arches and portals of precipitous standing, the sea, and enormous caverns, which echoed faintly with the murmur of the languid tide. This is called La Scudella di Virgilio. We then went directly across to the promontory of Misenum, leaving the precipitous island of Neapoli on the right. Here we were conducted to see the Mare Morto, and the Elysian fields; the spot on which Virgil places the scenery of the Sixth Aeneid. Though extremely beautiful, as a lake, and woody hills, and this divine sky must make it, I confess my disappointment. . . . We then coasted the bay of Baiae to the left, in which we saw many picturesque and inter-

esting ruins; but I have to remark that we never disembarked but we were disappointed—while from the boat the effect of the scenery was impressively delightful. The colors of the water and the air breathe over all things here the radiance of their own beauty. After passing the bay of Baiae, and observing the ruins of its antique grandeur standing like rocks in the transparent sea under our boat, we landed to visit lake Avernus. We passed through the cavern of the Sybil (not Virgil's Sybil) which pierces one of the hills which circumscribe the

best-managed of printing offices. If the little boy printed: "Twas in Trofolger's Bay . . . sung by Mr. Edwin Smith," the black-bearded gentleman had no mercy in sending that poor little boy back to do it all over again. But he paid promptly—a severe man, but extremely honorable. There were charity-bazaars too, public invitations, announcements, letterheads, all bringing grist to the mill. "The little boy's ambition soared. He wrote and printed a tiny book of eight pages, entitled 'Black Canyon,'

a short time, I am come back to this town. You may remember, that when I took my leave of you, I told you, I would this summer, if time permitted, take a view of Niagara Falls, esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in the World. When I came last year from Quebec, you enquired of me several particulars concerning this fall; and I told you what I heard of it in Canada, from several French gentlemen who had been there; but this was still all hearsay; I could not assure you of the truth of it, because I had not then seen it myself, and so it could not

thought they had fallen into the water; they were obliged to strip themselves quite naked, and hang their clothes in the sun to dry. When you are on the other East side of the Lake Ontario, a great many leagues from the Fall, you may, every clear and calm morning see the vapours of the Fall rising in the air; you would think all the woods thereabouts were set on fire by the Indians, so great is the apparent smok. In the same manner you may see it on the West side of the lake Erie, a great many leagues off. ["Niagara Falls," Charles Mason Dow.]



"Long Look, Cape Cod," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston

lake, and came to a calm and lovely basin of water, surrounded by dark woody hills, and profoundly solitary. Some vast ruins of the temple of Pluto stand on a lawn on one side of it, and are reflected in its windless mirror. It is far more beautiful than the Elysian fields.

Passing onward we came to Pozzoli, the ancient Dicæarchea, where there are the columns remaining of a temple to Serapis, and the wreck of an enormous amphitheatre, changed, like the Coliseum, into a natural hill of the overteeming vegetation. Here also is the Solfatara, of which there is a poetical description in the Civil War of Petronius, beginning—"Est locus," and in which the verses of the poet are infinitely finer than what he describes, for it is not a very curious place. After seeing these things we returned to Naples in our boat. What colors there were in the sky, what radiance in the evening star, and how the moon was encompassed by a light unknown to our regions!"—[Edited by Roger Ingpen.]

The Firm of Osbourne and Company

The manner in which Robert Louis Stevenson entered into the childhood experiences of his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, while they were living in Switzerland, is confided to us by Osbourne in his preface to a book by his stepfather, entitled "Moral Emblems." He says:

"I would have the reader see a little boy living in a chalet on a Swiss mountain-side, overlooking a straggling village called Davos-Platz. . . . It was winter; the sky-line was broken by frosty peaks; the hamlet—it was scarcely more than—a huddle in the universal snow. Morning came late, and the sun set early. A still, silent, icy night had an undue share of the round of hours, which at least it had the grace to mitigate by a myriad of shining stars.

"The little boy thought it was a very jolly place. He loved the tobogganing, the skating, the snow-balling; loved the crisp, tingling air. . . . Nor with his toy theatre and printing-press was the indoor confinement ever irksome. He but dimly appreciated that his stepfather and mother were less happy in so favored a spot. . . . The stepfather was an unsuccessful author named Robert Louis Stevenson, who would never have got along at all had it not been for his rich parents in Edinburgh. The little boy at his lessons in the room which they all shared grew used to hearing a sentence.

"Fanny, I shall have to write to my father. . . .

"The little boy, under the stress of this financial urgency, decided to go into business, finding a capital opening in the Hotel Belvidere, where a hundred programmes were required weekly for the Saturday night concerts. A gentleman with a black beard, who was in charge of these arrangements, willingly offered to pay two francs fifty centimes for each set of programmes. The little boy was afraid of the gentleman with the black beard; he was a formidable gentleman, with a formidable manner, and he was very exacting about spelling. The gentleman with the black beard was wholly unable to make allowances for the trifling mistakes that will occur in even the

or Life in the Far West," in which he used all the 'cuts' he had somehow accumulated with his type—the story conforming to the illustrations instead of the more commonplace way of the illustrations conforming to the text. This work can occasionally be picked up at one of Sotheby's auctions, and if you can get it for less than twenty-five pounds you are lucky—that is if you are a collector and prize such things. It has risen to the dignity of 'Davos Booklets; Stevensoniana; Exclusively Rare.' But the original price was sixpence, and its sale was immediate and gratifying. . . .

"Louis, as the little boy always called his stepfather, with a familiarity that was much criticized by strangers, followed this publishing venture with absorbing interest. Then his own ambitions awakened, and one day, with affected humility that was most embarrassing, he called at the office, and submitted a manuscript called, 'Not I, and Other Poems,' which the firm of Osbourne and Co. gladly accepted on the spot. It was an instantaneous hit, selling out an entire edition of fifty copies. . . .

"The publisher was thrilled, and the author was equally jubilant, saying it was the only successful book he had ever written, and jingling his three francs of royalties with an air that made the little boy burst out laughing with delighted pride. In the ensuing enthusiasm another book was planned, and the first poem for it written.

"If only we could have illustrations," said the publisher longingly. But his 'cuts' had all been used in 'Black Canyon, or Life in the Far West.' Illustrations had to be put by as a dream impossible of fulfillment. No, no, impossible! Louis, who was a man of infinite resourcefulness (he could paint better theatre-scenes than any one could buy), said that he would try to carve some pictures on squares of fretwood. The word fretwood seems as unknown nowadays as the thing itself; it was an extremely thin piece of board with which one was supposed to make works of art with the help of patted-on patterns, an aggravating little saw, and the patience of Job. . . . Well, Louis cut out a small square of fretwood, and in a deeply-thoughtful manner, applied himself to the task. He had only a pocket-knife; real tools came later; but he was impelled by a will to win that carried all before it. After an afternoon of almost suffocating excitement—for the publisher—he completed the engraving that accompanies the poem: 'Reader, your soul upraise to see.' . . .

Oh, the Merry Day Has Pleasant Hours

Oh, the merry day has pleasant hours,
And dreamily they glide.
As if they floated like the leaves
Upon a silver tide.
The trees are full of crimson buds,
And the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music.
Like a tune with pleasant words.
—Nathaniel Parker Willis.

One of the Greatest Curiosities

In 1750 Peter Kalm, a Swedish traveler, visited Niagara Falls, and in a letter to John Bartram, a friend in Philadelphia, describes his experiences:

Albany, Sep. 2, 1750.

Sir, After a pretty long journey made in

satisfy my own, much less your curiosity. Now, since I have been on the spot, it is in my power to give you a more perfect and satisfactory description of it.

After travel, first on horseback thro' the country of the Six Indian Nations, to Oswego, and from thence in a canoe upon lake Ontario, I came on the twelfth of August in the evening to Niagara Falls. As I have found by experience in my other travels, that very few observe nature's works with accuracy, or report the truth precisely, I cannot now be entirely satisfied without seeing with my own eyes whenever 'tis in my power. Accordingly the next morning, being the thirteenth of August, at break of day, I set out for the Fall. The commandant had given orders to two of the Officers of the Fort to go with me and show me every thing, and also sent by them an order to Monsr. Jonqueire, who had lived ten years by the carrying-place, and knew every thing worth notice of the Fall, better than any other person, to go with me, and show and tell me whatever he knew. A little before we came to the carrying-place, the water of Niagara River grew so rapid, that four men in a light birch canoe, had much difficulty to get up thither. Canoes can go half a league above the beginning of the carrying-place, tho' they must work against a water extremely rapid; but higher up it is quite impossible, the whole course of the water for two leagues and a half up to the great Fall, being a series of smaller Falls, one under another, in which the greatest canoe or battoe would in a moment be turned upside down. . . .

When you are at the Fall, and look up the river, you may see, that the river above the Fall is everywhere exceeding steep, almost as the side of a hill. When all this water comes to the very Fall, there it throws itself down perpendicular! It is beyond all belief the surprise when you see this! I cannot with words express how amazing it is! You cannot see it without being quite terrified; to behold so vast a quantity of water falling headlong from a surprising height! I doubt not but you have a desire to learn the exact height of this great Fall. . . . Monsr. Morandrier, the king's engineer in Canada, assured me, and gave it me also under his hand, that one hundred and thirty-seven feet was precisely the height of it; and all the French gentlemen that were present with me at the Fall, did agree with him, without the least contradiction: it is true, those who have tried to measure it with a line, find it sometimes one hundred and forty, sometimes one hundred and fifty, and sometimes more; but the reason is, it cannot that way be measured with any certainty, the water carrying away the line.—When the water is come down to the bottom of the rock of the Fall, it jumps back to a very great height in the air; in other places it is white as milk or snow; and all in motion like a boiling chaldron. . . .

From the Place where the water falls, there rise abundance of vapours, like the greatest and thickest smok, sometimes more, sometimes less; these vapours rise high in the air when it is calm, but are dispersed by the wind when it blows hard. If you go high to this vapour or fog, or if the wind blows it on you, it is so penetrating, that in a few minutes you will be as wet as if you had been under water. I got two young Frenchmen to go down, to bring me from the side of the Fall at the bottom, some of each of the several kinds of herbs, stones and shells they should find there; they returned in a few minutes, and I really

The Sea and the Cape Cod Dunes

If we had been going the other way, we could have spread our cloaks and gone flying home like witches, over the dunes. As it was, beating our way against it, we had to stop in the lee of the bayberry slopes to catch our breath. Ahead of us we saw only the wave-like crests of the dunes, one after another, with their patches of ruddy wild cranberry, and their streaks of sand and snow. And then, as we went battling over the top of the last rise in the road, we saw between two sand-dunes ahead of us, a darker hill beyond, its peculiar heavy gray coloring dull and threatening; its crest lay straight against the sky, and all the snowy white streaks along it were in motion. It was the sea.

We made for the top of the nearest dune ahead. It rose up steep as a breaker itself, with a jagged edge at the top where the wind had scooped out sharp hollows at the roots of the beach-grass. We each made straight for one of these hollows, in one last determined dash up the sheer slope. All this time, the noise of tumult had been growing louder and louder, and when we reached the crest, there it was before us, the whole Atlantic ocean rearing toward our frail strip of sandy shore. We had the impression that the whole roaring thing was one gray bill of water, coming in. The breakers were plunging along from sky to shore with no regard for order. You could not have watched for the ninth wave, for they were breaking in masses, three great thunderheads at a time crashing into each other from different directions and coming up the beach with a shout, still struggling together in foam. Before they were half-way in, another surge was almost on top of them, with a huge white-horse breaker rearing at one side—everywhere one rush of confusion and tossing with white crests of spray. There was not a sail in sight, or a human being, or an island, or a bird; only a world of furious water and a ragged horizon of mist and trailing cloud as far as we could see in three directions. "Pilgrim Trails," by Frances Lester Warner.

The Wood-Cutter's Night Song

Welcome, red and round sun,
Dropping lowly in the west;
Now my hard day's work is done,
I'm as happy as the best.

Joyful are the thoughts of home,
Now I'm ready for my chair,
So, till morrow-morning's come,
Bill and mittens, lie ye there!

Though to leave you pretty song,
Little birds, it gives me pain,
Yet to-morrow is not long,
Then I'm with you all again.

If I stop, and stand about,
Well I know how things will be,
Judy will be looking out,
Every now-and-then for me.

So fare ye well! and hold your tongues,
Sing no more until I come;
They're not worthy of your songs,
That never care to drop a crumb.

All day long I love the oaks,
But, at nights, you little cot,
Where I see the chimney smokes,
Is by far the prettiest spot.
—John Clare (1793-1864).

Internationalism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world is supremely tired of the people who go about offering new lamps for old. It has learned that it is usually all in the way of trade, and that the main object is that the trader should be enriched in the process. Thus when the second internationalism usurped the pontifical functions of the first internationalism, and the third internationalism clothed itself in the garments of infallibility at the expense of the second, the world realized, a little wearily, and with just a touch of amusement, that all that was happening was the substitution of the control of one group of people for that of another, and that the political millennium was as much a dream of the future as ever.

Yet there is in this question of internationalism something of the utmost consequence to mankind, and that is precisely what raises the human passions so terribly whenever it comes to be considered. It is then that nationalism quivers all over, and the flags of the world strain out upon their halyards. It becomes abundantly clear, in other words, that the human mind is being touched to the quick, and what this means may best, perhaps, be understood by Mrs. Eddy's "Definition of mortal mind," on page 114 of Science and Health: "Usage classes both evil and good together as mind; therefore, to be understood, the author calls sick and sinful humanity mortal mind,—meaning by this term the flesh opposed to Spirit, the human mind and evil in contradistinction to the divine Mind, or Truth and good." Believing, then, in good and evil, which is the same thing as believing only in evil, since such a belief in good can only be a belief in attenuated evil, this human mind sets to work, periodically, to refashion the universe, and the result is the drafting of the latest international in the interest of the drafters thereof. Yet the true international must conserve the interests of all men, "from the least of them unto the greatest."

An international, in other words, which is confined to a specific class interest is a veritable travesty of internationalism. The only true international which can ever be achieved will be achieved through the demonstration of the atonement, since it is obvious that the only permanent unity of a family, of a nation, and so of the world, which can ever be reached is that founded upon a family, a national, and so an international acceptance of Principle. This being the case, a clear pronouncement by the churches as to the meaning of the atonement would go far to create an appreciation of the only way in which the true international can be created. Such a definition is, however, an impossibility because whilst the churches themselves are not entirely united on the subject, a certain orthodox dogma has been promulgated which, by the simple process of deflecting the meaning of the word, as in the case of miracle, has arbitrarily endowed it with the meaning of the vicarious sacrifice, in utter disregard of its significance in either Hebrew, Greek, or English.

As a matter of fact, the English-speaking world got on very well with atone in its original meaning down to the seventeenth century. At one, that is to say, was good enough for Wycliffe and Chaucer, for Spenser and Shakespeare, though the last two softened the verbal form into atone or atone. But just as theology had to change the word sign into miracle, and then to pervert the meaning of miracle from scientific demonstration to the supernatural, so, in the case of atone, it went the length of substituting expiation for reconciliation, in the sense of agreement, not only without excuse but in defiance of the dictionaries. Thus the simple "reconcile, or make at one" of Chaucer, in the Canterbury Tales.

If gentlemen, or other of hir contre,
Were wroth, sche wolde brynge hem
at oon

becomes, some centuries later, in the grim theological alms of Welsted, "No victim can atone the impious age."

Atone, then, in its religious sense, is the reconciliation or making at one of man and God, of effect and cause. And here, manifestly, there emerges a dilemma which has been at the root of all the dogmatic tergiversations over atone. Man made in the image and likeness of God is in no need of reconciliation with Mind who made him; whilst, furthermore, this Mind, being the First Cause of everything, can exhibit no inharmonious with its own effect, man. What does need to be reconciled, that is to say, cleared up, is the claim that Spirit has created matter, and that God, Spirit, Principle, is reflected in an inharmonious, material, unprincipled human being; that the image and-likeness of God is, in short, what Falstaff terms a fantastical, split radish. Now, as Christ Jesus said, it is impossible to gather grapes from a bramble, and so Spirit never produced a radish-man. Inasmuch, however, as God made all that was made, God did give birth to the spiritual idea which the human mind has counterfeited in a radish-man, for as Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 475-6 of Science and Health: "Man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death. The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin. A mortal sinner is not God's man. Mortals are the counterfeits of immortals. They are the children of the wicked one, or the one evil, which declares that man begins in dust or

as a material embryo. In divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea."

The atonement is wrought out, then, in the ratio in which the counterfeited human consciousness is permeated by Truth, and so proved to be nothing. A man, that is to say, is atoned or made one with Principle in the degree in which he manifests the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, so that the unreal vanishes before the appearance of the real, until nothing but the real, the image and likeness of God, is expressed. But this real has always been at one with God, since in God it moves, and breathes, and has its being.

The true international can then only be brought about in the proportion in which all men gain a clear understanding of Principle. For only in such circumstances can the lusts and passions of the flesh, which spread enmity and keep men apart, be banished, and so proved to be nothing. Any attempt, no matter how sincere, to produce an international on any other basis is bound to end in failure. Men cannot be united in views which are in every way discordant, and the views of the human mind are in every way discordant. What this all means, in Christian Science, is that, as is always the case, the first step to success is the overcoming of the flesh. So long as men submit to the claims of the flesh, so long must they suffer from discord in its myriad forms. Only as they come to see what it really means to claim man as the reflection of Principle, itself incapable of inharmonious, is it possible to discover the way out of the discords of this world by becoming citizens of the kingdom of God, wherein is no inharmonious.

I Hear America Singing

I hear America singing, the varied
carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing
his as it should be blithe and
strong,
The carpenter singing his as he meas-
ures his plank or beam,
The mason singing his as he makes
ready for work, or leaves off work,
The boatman singing what belongs to
him in his boat, the deckhand
singing on the steamboat deck,
The shoemaker singing as he sits on
his bench, the hatter singing as he
stands,
The wood-cutter's song, the plough-
boy's on his way in the morning,
or at noon intermission or at sun-
down,
The delicious singing of the mother, or
of the young wife at work, or of
the girl sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to him or
her and to none else, . . .
—Walt Whitman.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Creditor Nation

ON THE day the first transport bearing the troops of the United States sailed for Europe, on the great adventure, Europe was brought into the United States. That must have been apparent at the time to anybody who took in the full significance of the action: it must have been growing on the attention of those who failed to grasp this significance ever since. When the United States had lent her resources to Europe, Europe became her debtor to the extent of the resources lent; when the United States poured out the blood of her young men in Europe, she gave a pledge in their name which she could never discount. It is not surprising, then, to find Mr. Harding calling the Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, in Washington, and it is still less surprising to find the quarrels of Europe being transferred to Washington. These quarrels have been transferred innumerable times from London to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, from Berlin to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Vienna, and from Vienna to Rome. But it is the first time that they have been transferred across the Atlantic, and it will not be the last. The United States has become the creditor nation of the world, and it is the fate of a creditor nation, as Mr. Balfour can tell Mr. Harding, to be forever following gold with steel. Unless something can be done to stop the European caldron from seething, there will not be much peace for American statesmen for years to come. That is, perhaps, what Mr. Harding saw when he called the Conference. What he possibly did not see is that the chain of military armaments is an endless one.

Yet it would not be quite fair to say that it was Mr. Wilson who first went to Europe. When Mr. McKinley ran up the Stars and Stripes over the Philippines, the United States went not only into the Far East, but into Europe. Europe, that is to say, had her foot so firmly wedged in the Far Eastern doorway that the United States could not enter that doorway without becoming involved in European cabals. And, curiously enough, it was a treaty of Paris, in each case, though they called the second treaty Versailles, that brought the United States into the Old World. Today it is once more Paris that is looming so large in the distractions of Washington, for it was the differences between Paris and London which brought Mr. Briand to Washington, just as it is the differences between London and Paris which are bringing Mr. Lloyd George to Washington. The simple truth is that France has no very overwhelming interest in the naval situation in the Far East. The only powers having a paramount interest in that question are Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The invitation to France, like the invitation to Italy, was extended mainly out of courtesy to her as one of the participants in the great war. And her main consideration in accepting it was probably due to the desire to state her case against that of Great Britain in open conference. For no other purpose would Mr. Briand himself, surely, have taken the political hazard of his absence from Paris. Now France has had her say, and her say has not gone far toward assisting the limitation question in any direction. All this is apparent to Mr. Lloyd George. Accordingly, Mr. Lloyd George casts aside the absorption of his peace negotiations with Sinn Fein, and announces that he will spend Christmas in Washington for the purpose of making clear the British side of the case. Mr. Lloyd George was ever the most sagacious of politicians, and his intuition has not deserted him on the present occasion.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Lloyd George sees perfectly clearly that it is the arms question which is keeping the economic question in a state of flux. Immediately after the Peace of Versailles was signed, Mr. Lloyd George himself embarked on very questionable policies in Mesopotamia and in Russia. But nobody learns quicker than Mr. Lloyd George. He extracted himself from the Mesopotamian and Russian imbrolios, without a single thought of the consistency of his action. It is there that Mr. Lloyd George is so peculiarly consistent. And, having done this, he turned to make peace in Ireland, and to reduce British finances to order with equal ardor. One thing, however, he did not need to discover. That thing was that until the fever of war was allayed in Europe, the reestablishment of economic security was impossible. And it is just here that he has come in collision with France.

The whole trend of French policy is, quite naturally, the making sure of the military safety of France. To do this, from a military point of view, France has been compelled to take an active interest in the armies of the new minor powers which have been built up along the eastern borders of Austria and Germany. Thus today, though able to declare that she is reducing her own military establishment, France, from the British point of view, is encouraging Jugo-Slavia, Poland, and Tzecho-Slovakia to maintain unnecessary armaments. Now all these armaments, including those of France itself, are being sustained by powers practically bankrupt, out of revenue which ought to be going to sustain their financial equilibrium. For this reason, the policy of Great Britain has come in conflict with the policy of France at every point of the game, and there is friction between the two allies, which Mr. Briand did something to draw attention to during his American visit, and which Mr. Lloyd George no doubt intends to focus his attention on when he arrives in America.

It is certainly not to assist Mr. Balfour in settling the already settled question of naval limitations that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to come to America. Nor is it to insure settlement of the Far Eastern question, which is progressing quite favorably. It is because he sees that the real question at issue is an economic question that he is coming in the effort to broaden the bases of the Conference to economic dimensions. Thus the war with Spain and the war with Germany have brought about an entanglement of European and United States financial

and political interests which represent something very like the famous Gordian knot. And it is extremely doubtful whether even the heroic remedy of cutting the knot, by wiping out Europe's indebtedness, would succeed in causing an actual separation. The strands might be found weaving themselves together just as firmly as ever. The United States has in her cellars the gold of the world. That gold her financiers desire to employ to the greatest advantage, and the greatest advantage lies beyond the Atlantic or the Pacific. In other words, the United States has become the creditor nation of the world. And the path of a creditor nation is never a smooth one.

Progress in the Spanish Zone

ALTHOUGH it may be too early to affirm positively that Spain has at last abandoned her hand-to-mouth policy in Morocco, and is really devoting herself to the task of setting the affairs of her protectorate in order, there can be no doubt that the situation has greatly improved within the last few months, and is still improving. It is true that, even before the disaster of last July there were indications of better things. General Berenguer, who had, some time previously, taken over the work of High Commissioner, was showing himself an able and conscientious administrator. His task was by no means an easy one. A long succession of failures in Spanish Morocco had rendered Spanish public opinion peculiarly touchy on the subject, and the new High Commissioner was obliged to carry out his work under considerable difficulties, lack of adequate funds, lack of men, and presumably lack of supplies in many directions.

The defeat of the Spanish forces by the rebels, last July, has, however, changed all this. Instead of the school of thought which urged the abandonment by Spain of her whole Moroccan enterprise gaining force from the Spanish defeat, it became at once a discredited policy. The Spanish people rose to the occasion to a remarkable degree. The government found no difficulty in obtaining all the troops for Morocco it needed, whilst Spaniards in foreign countries hastened to enlist in the foreign legion. At the present time, Spain is steadily regaining all her lost ground. The process is slow, but any study of the dispatches from Melilla goes to show that this apparent slowness is due to a determination on the part of the High Commissioner to consolidate his gains before attempting further advances.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the situation is the steady rise of the Moorish rebel, Abd el Krim. Already this man has apparently surpassed, in the matter of prestige, Raisuli, about whom, at present, very little is heard. Not only is he recognized as an able soldier, but as a remarkably resourceful politician. Thus, General Berenguer, like his great colleague in the French zone, is not depending upon force of arms for the pacification of the zone. He endeavors, on all occasions, to bring about submission by means of reasoned discussion, and the tremendous advantages which would result to the Moor from a properly organized Spanish protectorate are made widely known. These arguments Abd el Krim meets in a manner curiously astute. He presents himself as being a friend of France, and seeks to convince the tribesmen that an overthrow of Spain would mean freedom for the Moor, in the Spanish zone, to develop his own resources with the friendly aid of France at all points. Whether or no General Berenguer has to meet in Abd el Krim a power anything like so great as that which perplexed and thwarted France in Algeria for so many years, in the person of Abd el Kader, remains to be seen. For the moment the outlook is regarded as more hopeful than it has been for a long time.

Industrial Arbitration in Australia

IN VIEW of the doubt, which has been expressed from time to time, as to whether industrial arbitration had proved a success in Australia, the view of the matter outlined by the Hon. William Brooks, member of the Upper House of New South Wales, in course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is particularly interesting. Industrial arbitration has been in operation in Australia for just over twenty years, and twenty years ago very high hopes were entertained as to what it was going to achieve. It was claimed that arbitration would "prevent sweating and prevent strikes." That it has achieved the former, in full measure, cannot be questioned. It is safe to say that sweating is an unknown evil in Australia. As Mr. Brooks did not fail to point out, the ramifications of the industrial awards which have been made from time to time cover the most remote sections of employees engaged in industrial work. The wages to be paid to juveniles, apprentices, men, and women are prescribed to the utmost detail, whilst it is a penalty under the law for any person to employ any junior or senior worker at rates below those prescribed in the award.

Such a record would, in itself, fully justify anything in the nature of industrial arbitration. The arbitration law of Australia has, however, done much more than this. It is perfectly true that, during the last twenty years, there have been a great number of strikes in Australia, as well as a great number of instances where one party or another to the industrial dispute has refused to abide by the court's decision. Nevertheless, as Mr. Justice Higgins, a former president of the Federal Arbitration Court, insisted recently, industrial arbitration has kept the wheels of industry moving, standardizing work conditions, easing the position of workers under the pressure of the rising cost of living, and, within the limits of its jurisdiction, saving the community from violent crises.

In addition to all this, it is not generally realized how widely the decisions of the arbitration courts control industrial conditions in Australia today. Thus, in New South Wales alone, there are over 350 awards governing industries and sections of industries, whilst there are also over sixty awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court covering industrial questions involving more than one state in the Commonwealth. Over and beyond all these achievements, which the arbitration courts, both state and federal, have to their credit, there is the outstanding fact that, for over twenty years, Australia has

been holding up the ideal of settling her trade difficulties, not by strike, but by arbitration. For this reason it is true to say that Australia's industrial policy has contributed much more toward the world's progress than is represented by the specific measures taken by her arbitration courts. That arbitration is the most advanced means of settlement for trade disputes cannot be questioned. The way to make the arbitration court more efficient will be learned, amongst other ways, by experience, and Australia is accumulating experience all the time.

The Maternity Law

OFTEN when medical bills have been passed and have become laws, the public does not clearly understand its rights, under the law, to individual protection. In the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which has recently been passed by Congress and signed by the President, there is the proviso that "no official or agent or representative in carrying out the provisions of this act shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child." Though such an exemption clause does not provide for full freedom, especially in cases where parents are not sufficiently awake to claim the freedom that belongs to their children, it is better than no protection at all. No one need submit to any medical domination if he is only alert enough to object. Indeed, the public needs to be generally awakened to the desirability of asserting its rights by refusing to be coerced or persuaded into submitting to medical theories. Many physicians themselves, as social medicine becomes more dogmatic, will doubtless desire for themselves and for their patients to take advantage of this clear provision in the maternity act.

This law is, of course, only one evidence of the general tendency during the last few years toward social instead of individual concepts in lawmaking. Individual freedom seems to many lawmaking bodies less important than social theory. Speaking of the Puritan conception of "consociation," Professor Roscoe Pound of Harvard University says, "One consequence was to make for the individualistic conception that all legal consequences depend upon some exertion of the will, as against the feudal conception of referring them to some relation." Now to Professor Pound, who does not by any means approve of the Puritan ideal, it seems logical to apply the basis of relations to new social conditions. In one sense, it may be said that one man's freedom must always be considered in its various relations; but in another sense, absolute rightness must be paramount to all the complexities of human relationships. Though it may seem to the emotionally sympathetic that a family in the slums should have medical treatment, for instance, that family is surely entitled to decide for itself whether or not it wishes to submit to remedial agencies which it may honestly consider worse than disease itself. Individual interpretation of what is nearest right in such circumstances is one of the cherished ideals of the Puritans which survives even now amid all sorts of public health legislation.

"Workmen's compensation acts," Professor Pound says, "have put jurists to much trouble when they have sought to find a place for them in the legal system. Some have said they create a status of being a laborer, and this has frightened more than one court. For status is an archaic idea, quite out of line with modern ideas. Hence they have felt bound to inquire what warrant might be found for imposing disabilities upon one whom nature has given a sound mind, disposing judgment and years of discretion." It may well be questioned whether status is so archaic as Professor Pound would have us believe. Surely the status of freedom to express intelligence individually is the real status today as hitherto, and the real relationship of each one must be found in his actual expression of intelligence. Instead of developing the expression of intelligence, social legislation such as the maternity act tends to take it for granted that there are large numbers of the public who cannot be trusted to express intelligence for themselves. This is the chief fault of most medical legislation.

A New Play by William Gillette

TO PERSONS who have attended the theater for a period of twenty years or more, there was uncommon pleasantness in the announcement that William Gillette had written a new play and had begun performances in it in the smaller cities, preparatory to a New York engagement. For, to English-speaking playgoers, the name of Mr. Gillette as playwright and actor stands for many memories of pleasant evenings in the playhouse, from the years of his first important appearances as an actor, at the Boston Museum. Although he was satisfactorily cast in those days in the smaller Shakespearean rôles, such as Benvolio in "Romeo and Juliet," Montano in "Othello," and Rosencrantz in "Hamlet," he proved that he was a player with aptitude for the new naturalistic method of acting that was just coming in with the new type of American play, in which an effort was made to give expression to the life of the soil, such as "A Gilded Age" and "The Mighty Dollar." It was not long before Mr. Gillette was a star in his own play, "The Professor," which showed his skill in acting farce, and in "The Young Mrs. Winthrop." Bronson Howard's delicate little domestic comedy, which gave play to his command of whimsical pathos.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Gillette brought out his version of a German farce, "The Private Secretary," and gave heightened humor to the comic professor of his earlier play, winning a popularity that might have justified him in appearing in this play indefinitely. But, like many another player of talent, Mr. Gillette seems to become restless as soon as he finds himself with an established success on his hands. His interest, perhaps, is in the making of the success, rather than in the enjoyment of the finished thing. It may be that this is why he continues to burnish each of his productions during the whole time he is appearing in it. These minute changes, constantly being made, have the marked advantage of preventing the performance from "going stale" through mechanical repetition.

Mr. Gillette's first proof that he was a playwright of

unusual promise came with his Civil War drama, "Held by the Enemy," an original play written in the Scribe tradition and worthy, in every way, of comparison with the achievements of the French master of the well-made play. In this melodrama he acted a comic part, that of a newspaper correspondent who could scarcely be regarded as the central figure of the story, but who was something besides a funmaker.

After another farce, "Too Much Johnson," and ten years later than "Held by the Enemy," Mr. Gillette appeared in his masterpiece, "Secret Service," another war play, in which he brought to full and successful test his progress toward recognition as an actor of serious and even tragic rôles. "Secret Service" introduced the actor-playwright to London audiences, when he occupied the Lyceum Theater for an entire season, while Sir Henry Irving was on an American tour. This engagement was repeated by Mr. Gillette in his impersonation of Sherlock Holmes, his own dramatization of Conan Doyle's famous fictional detective. This play was another consummate example of the Gillette-Scribe type of playwrighting, and, in a period when Scribe tradition is little studied by the newer writers for the stage, it is almost like a historical document in the evolution of dramaturgy. Besides Mr. Gillette, Mr. Thomas is the only important writer in the Scribe tradition today in the United States, and it is not easy to see how the tradition can survive. The chief difficulty is that all but its best practitioners are too busy exemplifying what they think a play is like to set down their impressions of what life is like.

This artificial tendency of the well-made play Mr. Gillette evades or glosses over by filling his scenes with naturalistic detail, detail which evokes a quite palpable atmosphere of time, place, and personage. Who that saw "Clarice" can forget the leisurely gentleness of the current of southern life that flowed through the old drawing room, opening into the garden, that was the scene of most of the action?

Now Mr. Gillette comes before the public with "The Dream Maker," which by every account is giving pleasure to New York playgoers such as they have had from him at his best in the past, both as actor and as playwright. While the play itself may not have the uncommon flavor that is Barrie, and that is so much akin to Mr. Gillette's own style, as exemplified in his acting in "The Admirable Crichton" and "Dear Brutus," there are many reasons for satisfaction in the news that the author and star of "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service" has written and is acting a new play.

Editorial Notes

IF THE growing accord of the delegates in attendance at the Washington Conference really ultimates in an association of nations, there will be a lively interest everywhere to find out just what form of statement will stand, to it, as an "Article X."

IT is a matter of common knowledge that Dr. G. E. Morrison, once Peking correspondent of The Times of London, sold his exceptional library of books relating to China to a Japanese house. But the interest of the story only begins when the huge consignment of books reached Tokyo. This apparently matchless collection had been packed by the agents of the Japanese purchaser in ordinary packing cases, which were put into the port warehouses at Tokyo. A sudden tidal wave invaded the water-side warehouses and drenched the entire Morrison library with sea water. Perhaps anywhere else the damaged books would have been sold for waste paper. But here is where the patient toil characteristic of the Oriental came into play. The purchasing house set to work on the task of reclamation. Behold, therefore, for the next few days, hundreds of Japanese busy on the water front interleaving every damaged page with blotting paper! The library was saved. The Dutch reclaiming water-logged Holland from the sea seems to furnish the only parallel in patience.

MR. C. T. CALLOW and Mr. F. La Mathe, on their recent appointment as Deemsters of the Isle of Man, took the following oath: "By this Book and by the holy contents thereof and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I swear that I will without respect of favor or friendship, love or consanguinity, or affinity, envy, or malice, execute the laws of the land justly betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within this isle as between party and party as indifferently as the herring bone doth lie in the middle of the fish." The wording appears quaint in the present day, but, looked at dispassionately, there are points in it that could not be improved upon. It at any rate shows that those who drew it up had some knowledge of the pitfalls that were to be avoided by people in authority.

WHY build new cottages? Why not repair old ones? These were the questions asked by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, in England, and answered successfully. The society took a veritable relic of old England, five centuries old if a single day, in the shape of two dwellings under one roof at Drinkstone, in Suffolk. The thick timbers, seasoned to the quality of iron, were good, but the roof, the floor, and the windows were defective. In fact the building was habitable only on a portion of the ground floor. Nothing daunted, the society set to work and, by judicious restoration, made the old dwellings as sound as a bell. The total cost of the work, including the freehold site, was £722. A new cottage would have cost at least £950, not including the site. Is it any wonder that the society is casting round for other old haunts to conquer?

IF ONE set of radio instruments can establish a wireless line of communication, apparently the multiplication of such sets will produce a wireless network. And there is something peculiarly fitting in the notion that the government radio systems can use such a net for protecting aviators and their passengers in airplane flights. Apparently the radio netting will be able to keep the airplanes from straying into areas of unfavorable flying conditions as effectually as chicken netting keeps the hens from straying into the garden.